

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
**WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.**
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
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**WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.**
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1912-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREWSTER

VOL. NO. 67

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1922.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

**AND
BRITISH INDIA**
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH &
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1922.		
25th March	CHINA	7,982
1st April	NARKUNDA	10,118
8th	CALEDONIA	7,672
15th	EGYPT	7,941
22nd	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th	MAINTA	10,002
6th May	MOREA	10,900
13th	KALYAN	8,987
20th	KALISAR-HIND	11,430
27th	NALDERA	10,825

MAINTA
MALORBA
MALWA
MALWA
MALWA

KALYAN Through Steamer from China
The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train,
leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne
shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT
SAID AND PLYMOUTH.**

Date	Steamer	Tons
22nd Mar.	MANDALA	8,345
29th Mar.	NEVADA	8,071
5th April	MASHOBRA	8,288
12th April	MANILA	8,263

*DOES not carry passengers. Proceeds to London.

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	Destination
24th March	NALDERA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
31st May	MALWA	

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
22nd Mar.	LINGA	Karachi direct
29th	NEVADA	do
5th April	BARALA	Karachi & P. G.
12th	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
19th	KAROA	S. & S. Africa
26th	BANDRA	Karachi

(Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT
MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S
JOINT SERVICE.**

**CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.**

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1530.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

**REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.**

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Tokushima
Maru J. Yechigawa 5968 7th Mar. 22nd Mar.
Tauega Maru Y. Masuzumi 6988 13th Mar. 26
Moroka B. Takiguchi 469 31st Mar. 15th Apr.
Awa Maru N. Nari 6028 6th Apr. 21st Apr.

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Morphy Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

(REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY
AND EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA
(MOMBASSA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR,
DARESSALAM, MOCAMBIQUE,
BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND
NATAL.)

Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Departure
S. S. Sultan	5580	on or about 1st April

All first and second class cabins and saloons are equipped with every comfort.
All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chiefs carried.
Special cooking arrangements have been provided for 1st and 2nd class passengers travelling with tickets "without diet," and also for deck passengers.
For further particulars, regarding passages and freight apply to—

CURRIMBOY LALLJEE SAJUN,
Agents.
Carnac Bunder, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LTD.

CAPITAL:
AUTHORISED Rs. 5,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED Rs. 4,00,00,000
PAID UP Rs. 39,96,655

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
MANGALDAS G. PAREKH, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad) Chairman.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS, Esq., C.I.E. M.B.E., Merchant (Bombay).
H. M. MEHTA Esq., Mill Owner, (Bombay).
CHAMANLAL G. PAREKH, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad).
SHOORJI VALLABHDAS Esq., Merchant, (Bombay).
JESINGBHAI UJAMSHIBHAI, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad).
S. K. MULLA, Esq., Solicitor, (Bombay).
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS, Esq., Mill Owner (Bombay).
JIVANLAL GIRDHARLAL PARI, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad).

HEAD OFFICE—Ahmedabad.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Station Branch and Manek Chowk Branch, AHMEDABAD.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
54/55 Church Gate Street, Fort.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDIT are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to—
SHRIDHARDA & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.
Capital Authorised Rs. 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 29,45,920 0 0
Reserve Funds 17,20,000 0 0
Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:
Amritsar, Hyderabad, Montgomery
Bombay, (Sindh), Peshawar City
Calcutta, Jullundur, Patiala
Delhi, Jammu, Quetta
Jhelum City, Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan, Karachi, Rahon
Ferozpora, Kasur, Sargodha
Gujranwala, Lahore City, Sialkot
Gojra, Lyallpur, Srinagar
Hapur, Ludhiana, Umballa Cantt.
Hoshiarpur, Multan City, Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DRS RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1908.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1921:
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 3,75,00,000
Fully Paid 8,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each 7,48,97,000
Rs. 125 Paid 1,67,94,500
..... Rs. 5,63,94,500

RESERVE FUND as on 31st December, 1921:
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 31st December, 1921: Rs. 5,61,72,768

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT ATKIN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whitlington Avenue, E.C. 4.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Jubbulpore, Karachi, Kumbakonam, Lahore, Larkana, Lucknow, Lyallpur, Madras (Mount Road), Mandla, Mangalore, Masulipatnam, Meerut, Moulsmein, Mooltan, Narsapur, Nagpur, Nawanagar, Panaji, Patna, Peshawar, Poona, Ranchi, Rajahmundry, Rajkot (Kathiawar), Raigarh, Rawalpindi, Salem, Secunderabad, Serampore, Sholapur, Simla, Srinagar, Surat, Tallicherry, Tanjore, Tatanagar, Tinsukia, Vizagapatnam, Zaidpur.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for custody, Purchase and Sale effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Notes, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASGUPTA AND CO.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

FOR MARINE MOTOR RE &C. INSURANCES

**BRITISH INDIA GENERAL
INSURANCE CO. LTD.,**
A. V. KEITH, General Manager.
Accident Dept.

HOTELS.

Telephone No. 2710. Telegraphic "LODGE"

**THE ONLY BEST AND
COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU
FAMILIES.**

**Shri Narsinh Hindu
Lodge.**

**VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR
CHAWL.**
Decent boarding and lodging
accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:— Monthly Daily
Special Class for kings. 200-0 10-0
1st Class .. 75-100 3-3-3
2nd Class .. 50-70 2-3-3
3rd Class .. 40- 2-0
**STUDENTS GRANTED CONCESSION FOR
UPPER CLASS.**

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

**SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING
FISH, CUTTING GRASS, ETC., ETC.**
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at the Municipal Office, 2nd floor, Executive Engineer's Department, the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923 of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., catching fish from Deonar, cutting grass from Mount Road, cutting grass from the Municipal ground on the North-East and South-East slopes of Bellasia Bridge, cutting and growing grass on the side of the drain between the G. I. P. Rly. and Fair Weather Chamber at DeLisle Road up to Tank opposite Arthur Road Hospital, cutting and growing grass on the sides of the "Water Course" situated on the East of the Tulsi Pipe Line Road, between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, cultivating land at Deonar, catching fish in the Dharavi Sluices.
For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Napean Sea Road, opposite to Narayan Dabholkar Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board, dumb waiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, fancy furniture, black wood open carved furniture, cane furniture, hat stands, teapots, wardrobes and tables etc. drawing room chandelier, sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, figures, table ornaments, rich curtains card tables, cane furniture, hat stands, English brass bedsteads, English book cases, one sweet tone semigrand piano by Knake, hatstands, cane furniture almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, revolving top writing tables, large mirror back gardeners, palm stands, China matting, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of A. E. Baird, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE.
Under instruction
Receiver
BENNETT & CO.
At the 23rd inst.
4-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Bunder, Colaba.
500 Rs. 11.
A deposit
at the time
and goods etc.

AUCTION SALE.
N. H. Moore
Bai Ayesha
Under ins.
Receiver, a
order made
February,
will on Mo
public auc
miser the
All that

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8-30-9-30 A. M. & P. M. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will be allowed during this hour.

SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A.; CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTI,
Director, Girgaum Branch.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 17, Elphinstone Road, Calcutta. **MARTIN & CO.,** Managing Agents, 12, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
all particulars and forms apply to—
SHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS, Branch Secretary, 33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Bunder Road, Karachi. **C. N. MADHAVA ROW,** Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building, 33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan). **W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,** Resident Manager, Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard
Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

**NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed**

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

or ground together with the mesuagium tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in the city of Bombay on the North side of Stable Street and Bapty Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Noe. 892 and 740 and street Noe. 4 and 17 and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 488 New No. 1151 old survey No. 4589 and new survey No. 15723 containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Stable Street or on towards the West by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Khayom and partly by the property of Hirji Morji on or towards the north by the Kamathipura Second Lane and on or towards the south by the Bapty Road and Commerce Sewer Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2nd floor of No. 19, Marine Lines, very valuable and made to order household furniture by Roberts, glass crockery and silver ware, telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large made to order sideboard with mirror and cupboards, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamp, drawing room chandelier, table and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich curtains card tables, cane furniture, hat stands, English brass bedsteads, English book cases, one sweet tone semigrand piano by Knake, hatstands, cane furniture almirahs, single and double bedsteads, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, revolving top writing tables, large mirror back gardeners, palm stands, China matting, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of R. E. Baird, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 125, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 151.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, PIANOS, TYPEWRITERS, ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 125, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapots, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc.
One semi-grand piano, one English and Gujrat typewriter and one Just fan.
20 cases each two tins Ghee.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of the following insolvent debts:—

(1) Mahomed Casam Jaithpurwalla—Godrez safe, Mehta boxes, pillows and mattresses.
(2) Charles Beadon Bank—Blackwood carved screen.
(3) Laldas Narandas—3 brass showcases, and on account and at the risk of Madhavji Anandji & Co. of Khetwadi 2nd Lane.
IRON DATTAS.
One big lot of Gunnybags, canvas and drill bags, leather bags, lanterns, clocks, scales, etc., etc.
By the order of the Post Master General—The properties of several Officers, such as camp furniture, wearing apparel, camp kids, dury, boots, shoes, the "Red" and "Blue" English Cooks, Travelling Trunk, 1 case provisions, tent.

AUCTION SALE

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Telescopic, dining table, sideboard, sweet
on cottage piano, crockery glassware, Elec-
tric Hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at No. 1,
Jenkins House Henry Road, near

0-30 a.m., (S. T.) Messrs. **MISTRY**
and Co., will sell by Public Auction
the following furniture comprising of telescopic
dining table, room, chairs, sideboards and
dining waggon tea tables, drawing room
Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs
Jardiners, Hall lamp, fancy writing

and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, drawing room suit ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapots, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top wash- glassware, crockeryware, and

Property of W. Phillips, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be printed and property will
be open to view 4 days before sale.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night and this week a Supert Goldwyn
Photodrama in 5 Reels
"Spotlight Sadie"
Featuring the vivacious, pretty Star

MAE MARSH

She went on the stages, as she had read of the frequent instances of millionaires married charming girl. She does "catch" a

young man with a big banking account but to her dismay finds that it does not lead to happiness

"Spotlight Sadie"

Four Shows To-day at: 5-30 : 7:
8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

(New Chuneey Road)

Lalitkaladarsha

Sangit Natak Mandali
Tuesday, 21st, March, 1922, at 3 P. M.
Shaha—Shivaji.

Wed., 22nd March, 1922, at 8-30 P. M.
Mukanayak.
PROPRIETORS.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
Cinema Majestic

Four shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
PROGRAMME—TO-NIGHT
The biggest selig serial of the year.
THE VANISHING TRAILS
THIRD INSTALLMENT

Featuring
DARING—DASHING—THUNDERING
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
BEAUTIFUL—FASCINATING

MARY ANDERSON

The "STAR"

A PICTURE SUPREME!
A FILM DIVINE!
"JOSEPH"
AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS

(A story of stories from the Book of
Books! A stupendous MILLION DOLLAR
Picture Production in which over 6,000
men take Part.

Parts, together with
A Double Variety Programme:
by
(1) The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.
TSENG DER TSAI

and also by
(2) The World's Greatest Magician
The Great Carlton
See Carlton himself in a series of Tricks

**DONT MISS THIS TREBLE
TREAT.**

Daily Variety in 3 shows only 7, 8-45
10-30
On Special Request

II Parts—will be shown on THURSDAY the 23rd. March in 3 o'clock SPECIAL LADIES SHOW especially for "ZANANALadies of the KEOJA, Memon and Muhamed communities. Special "Ladies" Show

No Increase in Prices.
Bombay, Newswest & Princely

The "STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

2

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN UNIVERSAL STORES, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 30, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:-

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure A/C for the period ending 31st December 1921.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 28th March 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

MUSENBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 13th March, 1922. C12464

MILLARS' TIMBER & TRADING CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ARE sole selling Agents for POLLOCK'S SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
A large stock is always available and full sets of spare parts kept for immediate delivery. C12452

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 9.45 P.M.

MADAN THEATRES Ltd. present.

The Screen's Greatest Romantic Players

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN AND

BEVERLY BAYNE IN

'UNDER SUSPICION'

A Five Act METRO All Star Series

Play Thrilling Scenes—Gripping Episodes.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

ALICE BRADY

in her latest Comedy.

HIS BRIDAL NIGHT.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

'THE PARADISE OF BELL'

An Oriental Adventure in 5 Acts

depicting.

Love—Jealousy and Court Intrigue.

ORIENTAL COSTUMES.

ORIENTAL SPLENDOR.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

The persistent demand of the public has

compelled us to run this picture a week

more

'Juggler or Jadunath'

Produced by National Film Co.

Directed and Photographed by S. N. Patanker

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.

Sunday at 3-30 and 5 15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE LAST PARTS!

THE FINAL 3 EPISODES!

THE HAPPY FINALE!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present

To-night and this week the remaining

concluding three Episodes—6000 feet of

their Powerful Mystery Serial

'The Mystery Mind'

Featuring the popular Star

J. Robert Pauline

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7,

8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING

COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY

BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL AND GENERAL ENGI-

NEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boiler

Breed Founders, MANUFACTURERS OF

CUTTING PRESSSES AND MILL MACHINERY

Dynamite cutting and welding Braces

Lanterns and Boat Builders.

No. 144. Telegram: H. Cooper

A RENT ACT CASE.

TENANT ORDERED TO VACATE

The Rent Act has undoubtedly, in numerous cases, proved to be a benign measure for the protection of the tenant from the rapaciousness of exploitation by his landlord. Likewise in many instances it has saved the landlord from the oppression of the tenant taking undue advantage of the Rent Act, as is illustrated by the following case.

Mr. Temuras Maniksha Gandhi, a Bombay merchant residing at Bandra, sued Mr. Novroji Hormusji Patil in the court of the First class Sub-Judge at Thana, to recover possession of the house at Byramji Jijibhoy Road, at Bandra, occupied by the defendant. Plaintiff alleged that he was the owner of the house in suit; that plaintiff wanted it for his own use and occupation; that defendant was served with a notice to quit; that he did not comply with it and so on.

Defendant's contention was that he did not know that the premises in suit really belonged to the Plaintiff; that Plaintiff did not want the premises bona fide and reasonably for his own use and occupation; that he wanted to evict the tenant with a view to profiteer and so on.

Plaintiff said the premises belonged to him; that he was living in his father's house which did not give him sufficient accommodation; that he was about to marry; that after the marriage he wanted to reside separately from his father; that he was inconvenienced in his father's house and that the premises were his absolute property.

Defendant said that Plaintiff was not going to marry; that he wanted to evict the defendant out of spite, that even after marriage he could be comfortably accommodated in his father's house; that he ought to have occupied bungalow No. 39 which was vacant at the time when notice to quit was served and that the suit premises did not belong to the Plaintiff but to his father.

SUB-JUDGE'S JUDGMENT.

The learned Sub-Judge (Mr. S. S. Phadnis) held that from the evidence of the father it was clear that the premises did belong to the Plaintiff and that the case fell within the four corners of the recent ruling in *Rustumji vs. Dasabai*, 23 Bom. L. R. 850, MacLeod, C. J. says:-

"Ordinarily speaking, an owner of premises, if he says he wishes to use them for his own purposes, is entitled to do so. What the Rent Act endeavours to provide for is the case of a landlord who evicts the existing tenants in order that he may let them to another tenant at a higher rent, or exact a higher rent from the tenant on a threat of eviction. It seems to me that the question in this case whether the Plaintiff was reasonably dissatisfied with the premises which he rented in Girgaum is irrelevant, because in any event the Plaintiff was entitled to live in his own premises. He was not bound to continue in rented premises with all the uncertainties of that tenure....

The Plaintiff is obviously entitled to live in his own house which he chooses provided he does not seek to occupy more space than is reasonably required for himself and his family.

It cannot therefore, be said that the Plaintiff is acting unreasonably in saying that he wishes to occupy the upper story for himself and his wife and his children." In the present case, if the Plaintiff is considered to be the owner of the premises in suit, he can very well say to the Defendant—I want the premises in suit for my own occupation. I want to live separate from my father. You must vacate them. "The question whether he is certain to marry or not is irrelevant. If his intention be the other he can say to the Defendant—I want to keep separate my son in the suit premises, please vacate them." In either view, the Defendant is bound to vacate. He cannot also urge that the Plaintiff ought to have occupied bungalow No. 39. It is the choice of the landlord to occupy any of his several premises. It is also irrelevant to consider whether the Plaintiff is now comfortably accommodated in his father's house or not. The Defendant does not show that the Plaintiff wishes to evict him with a view to get higher rent. For the above reasons I hold that Defendant shall vacate the premises, and an order to this effect was passed by the court, the defendant having to make over the suit premises on or before six months from the date of decision, namely 15th August, 1921.

Messrs. S. K. Bhargava and Sindhar appeared for the Plaintiff and Mr. Wadia for the defendant.

APPEAL IN HIGH COURT.

Against this decision the defendant appealed to the High Court where Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. D. K. Patwardhan appeared for the Appellant and the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman the Advocate General with Mr. G. N. Thaker represented the Respondent Mr. Gandhi.

Counsel for appellant urged that the respondent's father had a palatial building where the respondent was living and where he could be comfortably accommodated even after his marriages and that the respondent could very well live in another house belonging to him.

The Chief Justice observed that it was not at all unreasonable that a man with ample means of his own should after his marriage wish to live with his wife in a house separate from his father and in spite of his father's palatial building choose not to live on his money. Moreover, his Lordship said that it was no business of the tenant to dictate to his landlord in which of his houses he should live.

Mr. Strangman was of opinion that the Appellant did not deserve any leniency. He had three houses of his own at Lamington Road, in Bombay, and he could very well live in one of them. As a matter of fact taking advantage of the decision in the Thana Court the Appellant had got one of his tenants, a Mrs. Ghamut to vacate as he said he wanted the premises for himself, but although she had vacated, the Appellant had not shifted to those premises his motive being to profiteer.

The Chief Justice ordered the Appellant to quit the premises and his counsel pleaded hard that he being an old man it would be a very great hardship if he were evicted at once.

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CHAURI CHAURA OUTRAGE.

LOCAL GOVT'S DECISION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 16.

The Local Government, in the course of a resolution on the Chauri Chaura outrage and Bareilly riots, says:—The reports of the Commissioners make it clear that disgraceful outbreaks in these places were directly attributable to Non-Cooperation movement, which purports to be based on non-violence.

In both cases local authorities had warning and took steps. The holding up by the Sub-Inspector of Police of Chauri Chaura of a telegram for further reinforcements was a grievous misfortune, which probably caused him and his comrades their lives.

Both the occurrences from different points of view prove how necessary it is in dealing with mobs that are riotous to fire in time and to fire low. Standing Orders prohibit firing volleys in the air. The Governor-in-Council, acting with the Ministers, believes with the Commissioner of Bareilly that firing was justified and necessary, and was not a moment too soon.

The Inspector-General of Police is requested to draw attention to the Standing Orders and to the necessity of firing in time and firing low when the use of fire arms becomes imperative. The Inspector-General is also asked to submit proposals for making police stations more easily defensible at a moderate cost. The Commissioners of Bareilly and Gorakhpur are desired to submit proposals for quarantining additional police at Bareilly and Chauri Chaura under section 15 of the Police Act.

The Governor-in-Council expresses deep regret at the loss of 23 brave policemen at Chauri Chaura and desires to convey his deep sympathy to their widows and relatives. These men died for their country. The Governor also desires to convey thanks of the Government to Mr. Stubbs, D. Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and officers and men of the police for their admirable conduct under conditions of great difficulty.

The learned Sub-Judge (Mr. S. S. Phadnis) held that from the evidence of the father it was clear that the premises did belong to the Plaintiff and that the case fell within the four corners of the recent ruling in *Rustumji vs. Dasabai*, 23 Bom. L. R. 850, MacLeod, C. J. says:-

"Ordinarily speaking, an owner of premises, if he says he wishes to use them for his own purposes, is entitled to do so. What the Rent Act endeavours to provide for is the case of a landlord who evicts the existing tenants in order that he may let them to another tenant at a higher rent, or exact a higher rent from the tenant on a threat of eviction. It seems to me that the question in this case whether the Plaintiff was reasonably dissatisfied with the premises which he rented in Girgaum is irrelevant, because in any event the Plaintiff was entitled to live in his own premises. He was not bound to continue in rented premises with all the uncertainties of that tenure....

The Plaintiff is obviously entitled to live in his own house which he chooses provided he does not seek to occupy more space than is reasonably required for himself and his family.

It cannot therefore, be said that the Plaintiff is acting unreasonably in saying that he wishes to occupy the upper story for himself and his wife and his children." In the present case, if the Plaintiff is considered to be the owner of the premises in suit, he can very well say to the Defendant—I want the premises in suit for my own occupation. I want to live separate from my father. You must vacate them. "The question whether he is certain to marry or not is irrelevant. If his intention be the other he can say to the Defendant—I want to keep separate my son in the suit premises, please vacate them." In either view, the Defendant is bound to vacate. He cannot also urge that the Plaintiff ought to have occupied bungalow No. 39. It is the choice of the landlord to occupy any of his several premises. It is also irrelevant to consider whether the Plaintiff is now comfortably accommodated in his father's house or not. The Defendant does not show that the Plaintiff wishes to evict him with a view to get higher rent. For the above reasons I hold that Defendant shall vacate the premises, and an order to this effect was passed by the court, the defendant having to make over the suit premises on or before six months from the date of decision, namely 15th August, 1921.

Messrs. S. K. Bhargava and Sindhar appeared for the Plaintiff and Mr. Wadia for the defendant.

Against this decision the defendant appealed to the High Court where Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. D. K. Patwardhan appeared for the Appellant and the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman the Advocate General with Mr. G. N. Thaker represented the Respondent Mr. Gandhi.

Counsel for appellant urged that the respondent's father had a palatial building where the respondent was living and where he could be comfortably accommodated even after his marriages and that the respondent could very well live in another house belonging to him.

The Chief Justice observed that it was not at all unreasonable that a man with ample means of his own should after his marriage wish to live with his wife in a house separate from his father and in spite of his father's palatial building choose not to live on his money. Moreover, his Lordship said that it was no business of the tenant to dictate to his landlord in which of his houses he should live.

Mr. Strangman was of opinion that the Appellant did not deserve any leniency. He had three houses of his own at Lamington Road, in Bombay, and he could very well live in one of them. As a matter of fact taking advantage of the decision in the Thana Court the Appellant had got one of his tenants, a Mrs. Ghamut to vacate as he said he wanted the premises for himself, but although she had vacated, the Appellant had not shifted to those premises his motive being to profiteer.

The Chief Justice ordered the Appellant to quit the premises and his counsel pleaded hard that he being an old man it would be a very great hardship if he were evicted at once.

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UNITY MOVEMENT.

RESULT OF AGRARIAN DISCONTENT.

ZAMINDARS' UNSYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 18.

After the settlement of Oudh in 1858 the Viceroy described by the English writers as Clemency Canning at the Durbar held at Lucknow addressed the taluqdars in the course of which he said "As the Government has been generous to you so do you be generous to all those who hold land under you. Do not be the humblest tiller of the soil. Aid them by advances of money and by other indulgences to increase the productivity of the land and set them an example of order and obedience to your rules. Let the same security in your possessions encourage you to bring up your sons in a manner befitting the position which they will hereafter occupy as the Chiefs of Oudh." More than sixty years have passed by since these words were addressed and discontent which has become practically universal among the taluqdars does not reflect to the credit of the present day Taluqdars who with rare exceptions have hardly understood or discharged their responsibilities towards those who were entrusted to their care. The old order of things in which tenants were content to lead unromantic lives accustomed from childhood to the constant drudgery of looking up to the Taluqdar as their little father gave place to new ideas with the efflux of time but the new order brought no hope to their prosaic lives. The Taluqdars chose to live away in towns and cities in the midst of gaiety and oriental splendour leaving care of their estates in the hands of ill-paid men. The Kharindars receiving a princely salary of four or five rupees per month, acting as sole agents of the absentee Taluqdars have survived to this day in several districts and what wonder with the managers so hopelessly underpaid there should be discontent among the tenants?

TROUBLE DUE TO AGRARIAN CAUSES.

All those whom I have so far met including a few revenue and police officers have admitted that the whole trouble in Oudh is due to agrarian causes. A high officer who does a lot of touring told me how before the passing of the Rent Act Amendment last year there was much prejudice among the tenants against the Government officials who found it difficult to secure necessities of life or conveyances even on a tempting payment. Villagers would say that since they were Government servants nothing should be supplied to them but this year he had not noticed any such feeling. He thought that this change was the outcome of a greater insistence by the political leaders against social boycotts of the officials of any violence in word, thought and deed. On the contrary he said that while camping in the same village during January where he had been previously refused supplies he could have everything on payment. One day during his sojourn he noticed large crowds of tenants from different villages proceeding in the direction of another village where meeting was convened shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" as they went. The meeting was addressed by two prominent workers from Lucknow who told the assembled tenants that since the Rent Act had been amended so as to give them even security of sort in lands they occupied they should no longer submit to the extortions by landlords. The tenants were advised to be strict and regular in paying up their legal rents and if the zamindars refused to take it then to remit their rent to the Government treasury as provided in the Act. This, I was told, was about the end of January. In other places too it seems meetings were held where such improvements as had been effected by the Rent Act were explained to the tenants by the Non-cooperation workers and others interested in their welfare. No politics appear to have been discussed at these meetings unless we hold that exhorting tenants to clothe themselves in home-made clothes was politics. The tenants were never advised not to pay their rents to their landlords or boycott them by refusing to render them social services. Since those meetings were held some time was allowed to pass without incident.

NOTHING SINISTER.

Then there emerged the Aika or Unity movement among the tenants and if it has already captured the imagination of the tenants and obtained their ready adherence, there is nothing sinister in it. Long before this time the masses had been fully educated by the Congress and the Khilafat workers and political consciousness had been awakened among them; so that when the Unity Movement with the object of protecting the tenants against the capacity of the zamindars the masses readily joined it. Much stress has been laid on the fact that among the members of this movement a large number belong to the Pasi caste. These Pasis appear to be the original dwellers of Oudh who were subjugated in the course of time. In regard to the general characteristics they seem to be of the same type as the Bhils or any other Bhil tribes with the faint of untouchability attaching to them. They are a hardy and industrious race who have taken to agricultural pursuits. From some accounts given to me it appears that especially the Thakur Zamindars discriminate somewhat against the Pasi tenants, excluding them from many hard services which they do not exact from the tenants belonging to their own community. It is alleged that one Madari who holds from the State was started the masses readily joined it, appears he was an ex-police Khosidar and is also described as an ex-convict. Whatever his antecedents, this man who seems to have already inspired more hatred among Zamindars and their official supporters than Lenin or Trotsky has done among the Continental Powers of Europe, has been the target of official attentions. I am told a warrant is already out for his apprehension and arrest under section 110 for good

behaviour and security, but Madari appears to be more adroit than he is generally credited with by his opponents and if we may believe a statement of certain district officials at Hardoi he has been able to evade arrest and carry on his activities. From Madari's leadership it has been argued that the movement consists of all lawless elements and bad characters in the districts and they are a menace to the security of life and property unless ruthlessly put down betimes. Madari's leadership and the presence of Pasis in the unity movement are apparently indications that the agrarian discontent is very acute among the Pasis to whom as I have said certain extra disabilities attach. According to the Zamindars these Pasis are a fighting class notoriously given to thieving, robbery or dacoity and why should they, they as, be taken into the movement? The only answer to it is because the Pasis have been agriculturists and they as a class have been more ill treated and ill requisitioned for their services than any other.

POPULARITY OF THE MOVEMENT.

There is no doubt that the Aika Movement has spread with remarkable rapidity all over Oudh and the tenants have readily given their adherence to the movement. Those who join the movement are said to take an oath with Ganges water because it is held on this side too sacred to be profaned. It is difficult to ascertain the exact nature of the oath but it seems to be directed towards ensuring steadfast loyalty to the movement and preventing betrayal of interests which the movement represents. Exaggerated reports of the nature of the oath as also exaggerated fears of the consequences of the movement and in some quarters perhaps a desire to use it as a means of discrediting the Non-cooperation movement seem largely to account for the bitterness of the feeling which the movement has engendered among the vested interests and caused much disquietude among the Zamindars.

Why this movement should have received a fresh impetus after the passing of the Rent Act Amendment is due I think, to the fact that the position created by the amendment is worse in many respects than one which existed before. Government have created a new right for the Zamindars such as making provision for Sir or private cultivation by the Zamindars following the Agra model which was formerly unknown to the Oudh Taluqdar System and the position of tenants has been rendered precarious in that their immunity from eviction is limited to life. They are denied occupancy rights which obtain in the sister province of Agra under the provision created by the Amendment. If a tenant dies prematurely his wife and children are liable to be turned out of the lands in which they were born and bred up. One Legislative Councillor described to me with much feeling how in the Council Government members and Zamindar representatives combining together fought tooth and nail every proposal to direct the amendment of its onerous or dangerous provisions and succeeded in defeating every reform that prudence and justice required. If agitation has now taken a strong turn it was only to be expected as a result of half hearted reforms with the fear of capricious eviction by the Zamindars. The tenants have become emboldened openly to take up cudgels against the injustice that has been done to them and their rapidity with which the movement has spread ought to convince the reasonable people how unpopular the Zamindars have become among their tenantry and that tenants have laboured under long accumulating grievances.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Malabar Relief Fund is slowly but steadily progressing, and the grand total of our Bombay Fund in Bombay has gone up to Rs. 1,53,000 including yet a few unrealised promises.

Prominent among the recent contributions we received, I would specially like to mention the following proceeds of an entertainment given by the Government Girls' High School, Ahmedabad, in aid of the Malabar Relief Fund	219 6
Subscriptions from pupils and staff of the Government Girls' High School Ahmedabad	247 2
Spinning Department of the Swadeshi Mills, Ahmedabad collected by G. H. Lees, Esq. 133 8 0	
Engineers Department, Swadeshi Mills, collected by R. Vaze Esq. 100 0 0	
Total	700 0

The Government Girls' High School, Ahmedabad, has sent us a handsome amount, totaling to Rs. 700 in all which we owe to Miss. H. G. Payne, B.A., its Principal, and her friends, the former taking a special interest in the collections. I have specially mentioned this as I think it is a very good example, well worth circulation.—I remain, Yours, etc.

G. K. DEVADHAR.

Joint Honorary Secretary, Malabar Relief Fund Bombay.

An Allahabad message of March 17th says,—Sir George Know, who was on leave preparatory to his retirement, has now retired.—(A. P.)

A communique says:—A slight improvement is reported in the attitude of Bhils at Kotra in Mewar and no further reinforcement of the detachment of the Bhil Corps at that place is considered necessary at present. Recent action at Pol is also reported to have produced good effect in the Kharwara District and the neighbourhood.—(A. P.)

Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, Revenue Member, will leave Delhi on the 29th instant on an extensive tour, returning to Simla on 20th April.—(A. P.)

It is understood Dr. H. S. Gour M. L. A., will become the first Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University when the Act incorporating that University is brought into force.—(A. P.)

TURKEY AND MUSLIM DEMAND.

THE IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.

GOVT. OF INDIA DESPATCH--ONLY A PARTIAL FULFILMENT.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S STATEMENT.

DELHI, March 19.

Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari have issued the following statement:—

"The publication of the views of the Government of India regarding the Near Eastern question, the resignation of the Secretary of State for India, the speeches of responsible Cabinet Ministers, and other members of both the Houses of Parliament, and the comments of the British Press have created a situation which requires once more a clear enunciation of the demands of the Muslims and their fellow-countrymen. They fall under the following two heads:—(1) The Turkish portion of the Ottoman Empire, comprising Thrace, with Adrianople, Constantinople and the whole of Anatolia, including Smyrna, should be restored to Turkey, with full Sovereign rights without any financial, economic, military or naval controls, and without the capitulations. (2) The Arabic-speaking portions of the Ottoman Empire, comprising Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and Herjaz, that is, the whole of the Jazira-ul-Arab should be given full independence without any non-Muslim control, provided that the Sovereignty of the Sultan Khalifa should be maintained over the Holy Places of Islam.

IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.

"These demands have been repeatedly

KONDA VENKATAPPAYA.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S SIMPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GUNTUR, March 18.

Desabhatta Konda Venkatappaya Pantulu, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee is sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment on his refusing to execute the required bond.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is to be a bye-election to fill the vacancies caused by the death of my esteemed friend, the late Mr. S. G. Dhondli, and the resignation of Mr. Gangla, who resigned expressly and deliberately to make room for me in response to the alleged existence of a general feeling that I should devote some attention to the Municipal administration of the City. Unfortunately three candidates are nominated for the two seats. The elections are therefore contested. My candidature is not of my own seeking. It is the work of those who are anxious that I should serve on the Corporation. It is regrettable that both the vacancies are to be filled simultaneously as it prevents me putting to the test how far the alleged general feeling really exists. Personally I have no desire to seek election. As a matter of fact, upon my "non-success" at the last elections Mr. Chayron by letter offered to recommend me for nomination by Government if I was willing to accept a nomination. Though I have no personal desire to seek election, I welcome the democratic spirit displayed by forcing my candidature upon the electors even against my wishes. In such a case it would be an honour to serve on the Corporation and I shall be delighted to do so. But in the present case this is impossible unless Mr. Desai withdraws his candidature within the time allowed by the Municipal Act. Some of my friends who support Mr. Desai's candidature assure me that they can defeat Mr. Dhondli, the third candidate, but this is the last thing I would countenance. If Mr. Desai does not withdraw I shall withdraw. My reason is that Mr. Dhondli is the only Parsee candidate. This shows that the Parsees repose confidence in him. I am myself satisfied that he would make an excellent Councillor. The Parsees are quite able to secure one seat in the E Ward at a General Election. The late Mr. Dhondli had no difficulty in securing the seat. As matter of fact he used to help my own election by getting his friends and voters to vote for me, so confident he was of his own success. Once when I was away in England he helped my friends to get me elected in my absence—an event which is unprecedented in the annals of Municipal Elections. For these personal considerations I would be the last to stand in the way of my friends' son. But apart from it, it is not fair to take advantage of a bye-election to deprive the Parsee community of a safe seat, especially when the father had actually headed the successful competitors at the General Elections and the son enjoys the confidence of the community. "I am writing this to prevent any misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Desai or of the public regarding my own attitude.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Mathurpaddy, March 19.

The Clan "Macnaghton" arrived in London on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Clan "Macquarrie" arrived in London on the morning of the 16th instant.

On Tuesday last, a member of the Legislative Council, travelling from Montgomery to Lahore, saw two Akalis get into a compartment reserved for females. When told by a man to go away, they slapped him in the face.

placed before the Government of India and Great Britain, by representative Muslim deputations. They represent the irreducible minimum, and are based on the religious Commandments of Islam on the repeated pledges given by the responsible British Ministers, and on the right of India as a predominant partner in the Eastern theatre of the war and as a signatory to the Treaty of Sevres.

"In their telegram, the Government of India have only aimed at a partial fulfilment of our demands. It must, therefore, be made clear that we will go on with our efforts unabated, until we have achieved the irreducible minimum. If a tardy appreciation of the gravity of the Indian situation is so unpalatable to the British Foreign Secretary that he looks upon it as a dictation of policy on the part of a subordinate branch of the British administration, the Muslim people would be justified in entertaining grave doubts regarding the outcome of the Conference.

A HOPE.

"But let us hope that the justice of our cause may still convince the British representatives of the righteousness of our claims as it has already done in the case of France and Italy.

Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan and Dr. M. A. Ansari."

ILL-TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 18.

Correspondence has been published in the "Tribune", which passed between Mr. Santanam, General Secretary, the Punjab Congress Committee, and Mr. Boyd, Revenue Secretary to the Punjab Government, regarding the alleged harsh treatment of political prisoners in the Ambala sub-jail. In his reply to the General Secretary, Congress, the Revenue Secretary of the Government enclosed a copy of the remarks recorded by the Inspector-General of Prisons, inspection book of the Ambala Jail on the 7th March, in which the latter describes the serious state of indiscipline among the so-called political prisoners, and says no prisoner was awarded her fetters(?) for asking for water, neither was any such complaint made before him, and no force of any kind was used.

Mr. Santanam, in reply, demands an independent enquiry into the affair by men both from Government and the Congress.

HUNGER STRIKE BY N.C.O. PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 13.

The Ganjam workers who were released yesterday from the Ganjam district jail made the following statement to "Swarajya" correspondent as follows regarding the jail treatment.

The treatment is far from being human and sympathetic. Persons with rigorous sentences are wearing criminal dress and ankle rings. Separate cooking is allowed according to the jail manual. The salt and tamarind vegetables supplied are hopelessly insufficient. Other necessities of life such as ghee, buttermilk and chillies are refused. The Superintendent was always pressed for more salt, but persistently refused saying he had no discretion and that N. C. O.s must be prepared for pinpricks.

Ten days back N. C. O. prisoners were asked to cook in a corner of the general kitchen which they strongly objected to. When the Superintendent was stubborn they sent an ultimatum that they would rather starve than use it. The Superintendent then gave a separate room for their kitchen. In consequence of the insufficient supply of rations and want of necessities of life the six released and Sgt. Ramana Rao who are still in jail lost weight. Most of the others still in jail have lost weight. At last 24 out of 31 sent an ultimatum on Saturday last to the Superintendent giving notice that unless the following requests were complied with they would go on hunger strike:—Double quantities of salt, tamarind vegetables and oil. Supplies of rice, buttermilk and chillies instead of the so-called curry powder. Five ounces more of rice per head. Soap nuts for weekly oilbath. Leaves or additional plates for taking meals and green gram once a day instead of red gram; and one light for every 10 non-cooperating prisoners.

The same evening the Superintendent said the demands were impossible of compliance and threatened to transfer them to distant and separate jails. They however stood firm and took no rations. Next morning the Superintendent approached the non-cooperators at 9 a.m., and said he was prepared to allow buttermilk, more salt, tamarind, chillies, vegetables to the said seven persons only. Though they were reduced in weight they refused unless all were similarly supplied. The Superintendent after a time allowed the above things to

all non-cooperators pending the reply from the Inspector-General to whom he said he had forwarded their demands with his strong recommendation. N. C. O.s were pressed to take rations on these terms. They believed that if the Superintendent was sympathetic much could have been done. That news was received that the Inspector-General refused special treatment to N. C. O. prisoners except on medical grounds and so the twenty-five N. C. O. prisoners in jail went on hunger strike from yesterday protesting against insufficient rations and the jail diet which is unfit for human consumption, which released workers corroborate.

CHARGED WITH WAGING WAR.

CALICUT, March 17.

Mr. J. W. Hughes, I. C. S., special Judge, framed yesterday a charge of waging war against the "Young" under Section 121A. I. C. S. against Mr. Moyikunnath M. Makkal Brhadamath. Non-cooperating. Accused submitted that he had nothing to do with the Khilafat movement, that he had not been actively carrying on any Congress propaganda, that the statement that he styled the British Government as satanic, was absolutely false, that he spoke on Mr. Tilak and that he never said anything about the merits or demerits of British Government. The case has been posted for defence evidence.

G. T. HIGH SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Prize distribution ceremony of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School was held on Sunday afternoon, the Hon. R. P. Paranjape presiding.

Mr. Govardandas Gokuldas Tonal, in welcoming the guests gave a short history of the Institution, in which he said:—

"The charities are financed by the income from the donation of my father, the late Mr. Govardandas Tonal, a High School in Bombay and in Cutch. Here in Bombay the committee maintains a primary school, a girl's school, a High School, a Sanskrit Pathshala, and a hostel for college students. In the hostel all expenses of the inmates are borne by the charities, the fees are low and free students are given free ships are given liberally. This has in recent years produced heavy strain on our resources and I am afraid the work in our institutions has suffered a bit. We are blamed by our friends for sticking to this ideal in spite of financial embarrassment. I wish however to bring to the notice of our friends that the committee is in this matter only trying to carry out the last will of the donor and hopes to succeed in spite of temporary difficulties.

REPORT OF LAST YEAR.

Mr. M. R. Paranjape, the Principal, then read the report of the last year. After outlining the past history of the institution, he said:—

"The sudden fall in the number of boys as you probably know is due to the withdrawals of boys in body in Nov. 1920, owing to the agitation of Non-Cooperation. This incident had it appeared a year before, might have killed the institution. The wheel of fortune however had already taken a turn and in the changed circumstances the disaster was turned into a blessing. The smaller number made steady work and effective supervision possible. From June last we did here a much better work and more than we could do in the previous years and the general tone of the institution is immensely improved.

The effect on the students is better still. The incident provoked freer talk and our relations with the students have become more cordial. The students have become more realistic since, and the students have realized by now that they have used their time better than did their friends who went over to the so-called National School.

THE BOYS' READING ROOM, THE DRAWING CLASSES, THE DEBATING SOCIETY, THE EXCURSION TRIP TO THE GYMNASIUM, THE CRICKET FIELD ARE ALL RECEIVING BETTER ATTENTION FROM THE BOYS AS WELL AS TEACHERS AND AS THE DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR HAS NOTED IN HIS REPORT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

After a programme of Recitations was gone through the Chairman of the Institution, the successful students. He said the Institution was well known throughout the Bombay Presidency. The recitations were given by the people as well as acquiring weather but there were few who gave in charities.

The charities of Seth Gokuldas Tejpal had earned him a great name and honour. The school, he was glad to see, was kept up not by a body of foreign missionaries but by a body of Indians who were interested in the school and applied their enthusiasm to social service. He was glad to see the school was in efficient hands and he was glad to see the boys of the school would thrive better. The guardians also ought to know what company their words were keeping and what books they were reading. Sound education was a great asset and he was glad that this point of view was not lost sight of in this institution.

But the boys also should be taught wider affairs of the world and he was glad to see the migrating instincts in this part of the Presidency. If they thought the curriculum of metrical examination was not suitable they must apply to the Joint Examination Board and as a Minister of Education he would give every consideration to their request. He was glad to find the position of teachers was made more favourable than before by instituting provident fund and regular promotions. He hoped other private schools would copy this example. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

MISTAKE OF FACTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairat, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Chandrapa Vira, driver of motor-car No. 9233 with rash and negligent driving along Queen's Road on Thursday night at about 8 p.m. Mr. H. T. Hogan, the complainant, was going in his car towards Charni Road, while the accused wanted to go towards Princess Street and in doing so the complainant's car collided with the rear portion of the accused's car. It was alleged by the complainant that the accused, who was following him, gave no warning.

Mr. Chattrapathy, who appeared for the accused, complained that he could not hear the witness; whereupon his Worship remarked that that was not the first time that members of the Bar had complained about the acoustic properties of the Court and that he had already brought the matter to the notice of the authorities, but nothing had been done so far to remedy this serious defect.

His Worship after taking into consideration the evidence, discharged the accused, marking the case as one of "mistake of facts."

INDEPENDENT TURKEY.

BALANCE OF POWER IN MEDITERRANEAN.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VIEWS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.

Read. 0.30 a.m., March 20.

Rome.—Sig. Schanzer, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, referring to the Near East Conference, said to-day that Italy would explain to the Allies the reasons why the balance of power in the Mediterranean must formally be recognised.

They must seek to reconcile, said Sig. Schanzer, the economic interests of Italy and the existence of free and independent Turkey.

He stated that Greece had apologised to Italy with regard to the recent Italy-Greek incidents, and he hoped that Italy would now be able to go to the Conference with calmness and confidence as far as Greece was concerned also.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 18.

Read. at 5 p.m., March 19.

The following are the Association Football results of the matches played to-day:—

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Villa, 2; Arsenal, nil.
Bradford City nil; Sunderland nil.
Burnley, one; Cardiff City, one.
Chelsea, nil; Manchester City, nil.
Liverpool, nil; Bolton Wanderers, two.
Manchester United, nil; Blackburn Rovers, one.
Middlesbrough, one; Birmingham, one.
Newcastle United, one; Oldham, one.
Preston North End, one; Everton, nil.
Sheffield United, nil; West Bromwich Albion, nil.
Tottenham Hotspurs, one; Huddersfield, nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley, two; Stoke, two.
Bristol City, nil; Blackpool, one.
Burton, one; Crystal Palace, two.
Coventry, one; Leeds United, nil.
Derby County, nil; Hull City, nil.
Leicester City, three; Notts County, nil.
Nottingham Forest, four; Bradford, one.
Port Vale, one; Sheffield Wednesday, nil.
South Shields, one; Fulham, nil.
West Ham, one; Rotherham, two.
Wolverhampton Wanderers, nil; Clapton Orient, two.

"NEGLECT OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE."

With reference to the paragraph appearing under the above heading in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd ultimo, at a general meeting of the Architectural Students Association, held on the 2nd instant 1922, it was unanimously resolved:—

(a) That a letter be addressed to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" inviting his attention to the petition addressed by this Association to the authorities in regard to building operations in the City, in which he had very kindly given publicity in the columns of his paper on the 7th November 1921 and informing him as follows:—

(b) That almost without exception, every modern building in Indian style existing in Bombay has been the work either of a past student of the School of Architecture, or of one of the practicing Architects who have been on the Staff of the School.

(c) That, owing to the indifference of the majority of the Indian practicing Engineers, and more particularly, of their clients, there is little opportunity in practice for designing buildings in Indian style, and there are no openings for a student whose knowledge is confined exclusively to Indian Architectural forms.

(d) That this Association greatly appreciates the determination of the "Bombay Chronicle" to create public opinion which will so materially aid the endeavours of the School and this Association to bring about the revival of an Indian style, and requests that publicity may be given to these resolutions as it is feared that the remarks made in the paragraphs under reference may possibly give a wrong impression as to the steady efforts which have been going on during recent years in the School of Architecture, and that damage may, in consequence be done to the movement which the School, the "Bombay Chronicle" and this Association have at heart.

SOME STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Seventeen men of the carriage and wagon department at Bandel on the E. R. Railway have resumed work to-day.

In addition to Umballa and Ghazipur staff all strikers at Umballa and Sutta have resumed. At other stations there is no general resumption, but the staff at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Ghazipur are returning in a considerable number. At Cawnpore, 165 men resumed yesterday and the day before. At Allahabad 40 per cent. of the strikers are back at work, whilst at Jhajha, all but 13 of the Traffic staff have resumed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 20, 1922.

TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE.

"How to get the obedience of man is a hard problem; what you are to do with that obedience is less critical. To gain that obedience, the primary condition is the identity—not the union but the sameness—of what we now call Church and State." Nowhere in Christendom has this problem been solved though Walter Bagehot enunciated its solution so clearly in the passage quoted above. By divorcing law from religion; by setting the Church and the State in separate watertight compartments so that one developed without consideration of, or relation to, the other; by drawing an arbitrary line between the things that are God's and the things that are Caesar's—the conviction of Mahatma Gandhi has been rendered not only possible but the only logical course of action open to a judge trained and obliged to think limitlessly on these lines. Mahatma Gandhi has, on his own admission, broken the law—man's law as laid down in Section 124A. He has not sinned against the law of God. The Judge when sentencing him tacitly admitted as much. But if a man, rightly or wrongly, holds that Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is in conflict with the Law of God as his conscience interprets it—if he acts on this belief—he must be punished. For Caesar cannot brook that a man should render unto God the things that are Caesar's—even should that man believe that God's law forfeits these things from Caesar to God. Had a superman been trying the case—instead of being the accused in it—perhaps the thought would have occurred to the Judge that Section 124A, was, in some respects, a bad law. Every arbitrary man-made law is in danger of becoming a bad law unless its terms are subject always to the Moral Law. "It would be impossible," the courteous Judge told the Mahatma, "to ignore the fact that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen you are a great patriot and a great leader. Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals and of noble and of even saintly life." These words of the Judge are the best commentary on the conviction of the Mahatma. The law of the land must be enforced in accordance with the will of the people as it must in substance reflect their view. If Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is a great patriot in the eyes of millions of the people how does it happen that a court of law of the country thinks it its duty to send him to prison? The explanation is obvious that the law of sedition is defective and is not, in some important respects, in keeping with the Moral Law. It must be changed.

Meanwhile, the duty of the Indian people to-day is clear. We must effect Mahatma Gandhi's release in the only manner the Mahatma would desire us to effect it. And it is indicated in the moving appeal that Mrs. Gandhi has made to the people. If India wakes up and seriously undertakes, as she says, to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress, we shall succeed not only in releasing him but also in solving to our satisfaction all the three issues for which we have been fighting and suffering for the last eighteen months. That is a work in which all of us can and must unite if we love our country and if we are true to the leader whom we all honour. When sentencing him, the Judge himself expressed a hope that circumstances would permit of the Mahatma being released before the expiry of his sentence. In this hope the Judge and the Indian people are at one. And the only circumstances that will permit of the Mahatma's release is the triumph of the sheer Right. The Indian Nation is to-day endeavouring to win recognition of an established order in which the laws do not merely harmonise

with, but are the same as, the messages delivered by God through His prophets, servants, priests and the consciences of clear-thinking men. That is the order for which Swaraj will win recognition in India and throughout the world. It has been the order established from the beginning but men have been prone to shut their eyes to the truth. It was the established system revealed in the Koran of the Muslims. Hinduism recognises and teaches it. Christ taught it, as did Moses and Abraham. All the world's prophets and teachers lived this system as Mahatma Gandhi is living it to-day.

He does not ask too much of his countrymen, for he knows that they are not as he. He merely asks them to preserve non-violence, to wear khadi, and to obey their leaders. If they do this they will give proof of their strength and secure the release of the Mahatma and those of his followers who are in jail. Nor is the freedom of these good men the only aim or the chief one. India's cause is a greater one. It aims at securing the freedom of the world—the freedom of the Orient from harsh and non-moral exploitation, and the freedom of the West from the taint of oppression. It is a great cause—but the work before India is, by comparison with the magnitude of the coming results, so simple of accomplishment. The accomplishment has been delayed because many of us have not fully recognised that non-violence must be our last as well as first article of faith, as it is and has been with the Mahatma. Through him, as the resolution of the Working Committee says, India delivers to the world her ancient message of Truth and Non-violence. Is so far as we fulfil the message honestly, we shall be worthy of the great country to which we belong and shall repay, in some measure, the debt we owe to her greatest living son. And the fulfilment of this message requires that each one of us should be able to give a satisfactory answer to the question: "Am I doing all that I can to serve my country?"

"TRUSTEES" FOR CIVILISATION.

It was only a few days ago that we pointed out the hollowness of the claim usually advanced by the white settlers of East Africa and their unfailing supporters, the missionaries, that they are "trustees" for civilisation of the rights and welfare of the "native" inhabitants of the colony and that they cannot allow this "trust" to be jeopardised in any way by permitting Indians to enjoy equality of franchise with the whites—the self-appointed "trustees." The tragic events reported from Nairobi by Reuter's correspondent throw some light on the matter. The arrest of the "prominent native agitators" Thuku—Mr. Harry Thuku, to give him his full name—has been followed by a demonstration of the "natives" and subsequent firing on them and the killing of 20 "natives" and the wounding of 30 more. The nature of Mr. Thuku's offence and the reasons for his arrest are not mentioned. It would be also vain to enquire if the situation justified the firing or the heaviness of the casualties inflicted.

Who is this notorious "agitator" Thuku, whom the Kenya authorities have deemed it necessary to arrest? For the information of our readers it may be stated that he is the same well-educated Christian "native" gentleman who in July of last year addressed a memorial to the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary setting forth the grievances of his countrymen. It was Mr. Thuku also who presided at a mass meeting of his countrymen in Nairobi on 10th July, 1921, at which one of the resolutions passed was as follows:—

"The mass meeting of Natives of Kenya puts on record that in its opinion the presence of Indians in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is not prejudicial to the advancement of Natives, as has often been alleged by the Convention of Associations and some of the writers in the Press, and is of the further opinion that next to missionaries Indians are their best friends."

This resolution, naturally enough, gave umbrage to the Whites of Kenya who had been actively engaged in propagating the fiction that the "Natives" hated the Indians and that they would resent any concessions being made to Indians by the Whites in the matter of franchise, trading rights, and the like. This offence on Mr. Thuku's part was sufficient to brand him in the eyes of the self-styled trustees of the "natives" as a troublesome "agitator." But not resting content with pricking the bubble of the alleged hostility of "natives" to Indians, Mr. Thuku had also the audacity to complain of the treatment habitually meted out to his countrymen by their White "benefactors." The resolutions passed at the mass meeting refer-

red to above allude to some of the long-standing grievances of Mr. Thuku's countrymen, such as the enhanced hut and poll tax and the compulsory registration, which are confined to "natives" only, the disproportionately small amount expended on the education of "native" children, the concerted attempt on the part of the Whites to cut down the "native" wages and finally "the practice of compulsorily taking out girls and married women to plantations for work, which has culminated into immoral practice." It was not Mr. Thuku and his followers alone who bitterly resented this last "immoral practice." The Kikuyu Association, which, in official eyes at least, is the most influential "Native" association in East Africa, had submitted a memorandum of grievances to the Chief Native Commissioner a month earlier than Mr. Thuku's mass meeting and this memorandum described as follows the practice of compulsorily taking out "native" girls to work on the plantations of the Whites:—

A Tribal Retainer would be sent to such and such a Chief or headman to say that so many girls are required for such and such a plantation. Some times the Tribal Retainer was given a letter specifying the number of girls wanted, sometimes not. In the event of these not being forthcoming the chief would be placed under restraint at the Government Station at Kyambu until such time as the required number appeared. Sometimes he would be kept longer under detention as a punishment for failure in his duties. The evidence of chiefs so treated is available if desired. In some instances a Tribal Retainer would be sent out to procure a given number of girls without reference to the chief or headman. In either case when a father or owner (husband) of a girl actively objected to her going he was called to Kyambu and fined a sheep by the District Commissioner and the girl had to go. The girls and young women, so forced out comprised the unmarried girls and those recently married. When the required number of girls for a certain plantation had been obtained, the gang was placed in charge of a Tribal Retainer and taken to the plantation where generally they work for three months, though if the work to be done did not require them for as long as this they were kept for a correspondingly shorter period. In many cases the girls were taken to plantations at a distance from their homes which precluded their returning home at nights and they remained at the plantation. The Tribal Retainer detailed to conduct a gang to its destination remained in charge of the gang until its period of work was finished. If a girl deserted he had to get her back, and her father or owner (husband) suffered."

The memorandum went on to point out the evil consequences which followed from such a system and remarked:—

"The native overseers often have the power to get a girl's days cut, or on the other hand, to favour her and let her off work. The girls are not free owing to their being under the system of imprisonment and knowing that if they cause trouble they may be made to suffer and if they desert their fathers will be penalised. A list of girls who have become pregnant on farms owing to the above circumstances is appended, together, in some cases with the names of the men responsible." The memorandum also dwelt on other grievances such as the imprisonment of the chiefs and headmen without any trial, their being forced to carry loads, "in some instances for a number of days," thus lowering them in the eyes of their countrymen, the confiscation of their lands, and so on. All this is no doubt an eloquent testimonial to the "trusteeship" of the Whites.

Notes of the Day

The Only Price.

The statement issued by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari of the irreducible minimum of Indian Muslim's demands is a concise but emphatic one. It was needed too. For however often and clearly India's Muslims enunciate their demands, Western statesmen seem most strangely obtuse. It is as in a bazaar bargain after a shop-keeper has said that the fixed price of an article is five rupees some suddenly misunderstands the bargainer says incredulously:—"What, four rupees! It's too much! I'll give you three!" But however much they may strive to postpone its advent, the time must come when Europe's "statesmen" wake up and with a start to the fact that the Muslim demand is no "asking price." And it asks for nothing save what Europe's (especially Britain's) statesmen hastened to promise quite spontaneously in the war years. The claim is that the homelands of the Turkish people be retained by them and that the Jazirat-ul-Arab be in all sooth under perfectly independent Muslim control and the Sultan Khalifa's Wardenship of the Holy Places be recognised. The first demand was what Mr. Lloyd George pledged himself and the British people and Parliament to grant. The remaining are based on the Allies' war-slogan of the rights of all peoples to independence and to exercise the faculty of self-determination in the matter of the personality and powers of their rulers. If, for in-

stance, the Arabs of Irak recognise Feisal as King—well and good. If the Arabs of the Hedjaz recognise Hussein as their ruler no Indian Muslim will object. But both Hussein and Feisal must admit the Sultan Khalifa's temporal authority as Khalifa and as Warden of the Holy Places. Also they must admit no other authority—especially if it be non-Muslim. There is nothing outrageous in these demands as an honest and well-meaning man views them.

Lancashire's Cant.

With the downfall of Mr. Montagu the drooping spirits of the Lancashire cotton interests are apparently reviving and we see insidious attempts being made to deprive India of what little fiscal autonomy has been conceded to her during the past one year. But Lancashire need not have camouflaged its attack on India under hypocritical pleas of benevolence and constitutionalism. Even a child knows that Lancashire is moved by greed and greed alone in seeking to interfere with India's tariffs. So, it could have reserved to itself the sanctimonious tears for the poor Indian ryot who has to pay higher prices for the cloth he wears because of the enhanced duties on imported Lancashire "dhoties." The genuineness of the Lancashire manufacturer's concern for the Indian masses is further evident from the fact that in the same breath as he denounces the duties on his cloth, he clamours also for enhanced excise duties on Indian cloth. It is time the cant was given up once for all, for while it deceives nobody in India, it hardly enhances the respect of Indians for the average British Capitalist. Mr. Herbert Waddington, however, has discovered a new vulnerable point in the armour of India and it lies, in his view, in the fact that in the Government of India Act Britain is made "a joint trustee with India, indeed a predominant partner in the trust." It is apparent that Mr. Waddington has somewhat confused notions about the provisions of the "trust" deed. But whether Britain is the major or minor partner in the "trust," certainly the "trustee" should discharge his "trust" in the interest of the ward and not against it and solely in the interest of the trustee himself. Mr. Waddington's idea of "trustee" appears to be like that of the "trustee" one usually comes across in fiction and in film dramas, who is out to rob his ward to the uttermost farthing and ruin him beyond all recovery. The selfish attempt of Lancashire to deprive India of her legitimate rights ought to strengthen the determination of the Legislative Assembly to defeat the official proposal to enhance the excise duty on Indian cloth. But whether the Assembly does its duty or not, it is within the competence of the Indian people to take up the challenge of Lancashire and by a systematic boycott of foreign cloth and use of khaddar alone, defeat the attempt that is being made to hamper the growth of the indigenous industry.

Labour in Assam.

The Legislative Assembly, though it boasts a large majority of members who are fond of styling themselves "Democrats" and "Liberals," could not muster sufficient democratic spirit to curtail the Government of India's demand under the head of "Emigration" and make its protest against the official attitude towards labour in Assam effective. We quoted last week official statistics to show that the average monthly wages paid to labourers in the Assam tea gardens come to about Rs. 7 only in the case of men, Rs. 5-12 in the case of women and Rs. 3-8 in the case of children. These are not even the standard wages, but include tika (overtime), bonus, and other allowances. Yet the Indian and European representatives of the planting interests in the Assembly, and the Member for Industry had the hardihood to assert that the Assam labourer was "well off!" When it was pointed out that the Assam Labour Board, though it existed in the interests of labour, had not a single representative of labour or it, Mr. Innes' only defence was that the constitution of the Board was in accordance with the Assam Labour Act. If that be so, so much the worse for the Assam Labour Act! Mr. Innes did not disclose any anxiety to secure a modification of the Act, nor did the "democratic" members of the Assembly deem it necessary to press for it. On the other hand, Mr. Innes gave a certificate to the Board, declaring that it had done "beneficent work." We admit it has done beneficent work for the planters, but very little of its "beneficent" activities are in evidence so far as the labourers are concerned. It is with the tacit approval of the Board that the Assam Tea Association has promulgated rules which prohibit employees from going from one garden to another. Mr. Innes did not say whether such a rule benefited the labourer. It is to be deeply regretted that the Assembly failed to discharge its duty towards the down-trodden labourers of Assam. Labour organisations in the country must take up the task and insist on the conditions in the plantations being improved without further delay. As a necessary preliminary to attaining this goal, the Assam Labour Act must first be largely modified.

THE HISTORIC TRIAL.

IMPRESSIONS.

The trial of Mahatma Gandhi will ever remain the most memorable of its kind. The scene was the ugly, unpicturesque, red and white buildings of the Circuit House, Ahmedabad, the focus of the whole world. The very simplicity of the setting—the ordinary wooden platform, the more ordinary table, the lack of dock and rail and witness-boxes and the usual paraphernalia that lend majesty to a court of Justice—was a silent, unconscious tribute to the gospel of the Mahatma and his message to the world. Long before the hour appointed for the trial, the little room was crowded to suffocation. At 11-0, there was a stir, people whooped to one another, and stood up with one accord as Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, were conducted to their seats.

Just below the judge's platform, and a little to the left sat Mahatma Gandhi, smiling his charming smile, as if he were in his own Satyagrah Ashram. On his right sat Mr. Banker and next to him Pt. Malaviya, full of care and anxious thought. On the left of the Mahatma sat Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Gandhi—a living testimony that India's womanhood is in the forefront of the struggle for Swaraj.

One missed this gentle Hakim Ajmal Khan, and the untiring Dr. Ansari—both away in Delhi on urgent work. Except these every provincial leader was present. Mr. Vallabhai Patel, sitting just behind the Mahatma, seemed at peace with all the world and seeing him one felt confident of Gujarat rising to her opportunity. Next to him sat Rajendra Pershad, his tall, gaunt figure towered above the rest, his eyes, throughout the trial fixed on the Mahatma. I doubt if any man loves the Mahatma better. He has steeped himself in the Mahatma's philosophy, and Behar knows no better worker. If the *Khadgar* programme is to be carried out, the young worker would do well to borrow a page from Rajendra Pershad. A little below sat Mr. N. C. Kelkar. He had grown familiar with such scenes. Over and over again he had seen one trusted leader after another taken away, and for no fault of his, he had been left behind. In the last few months had gone C. R. Das, and Motilal Nehru, Lalaji and Konda Venkappaiah, Rajgopalchari and a host of others. He exchanged frequent glances with Mahatmaji. I intercepted one such glance and I know that as far as Maharashtra was concerned, the Mahatma was convinced that it would soon go into the forefront of the struggle. He turned round to Mr. Vallabhai Patel, drew his attention to Mr. Kelkar, and all the three burst out laughing.

All these and more were there: grim, determined, withal good-humoured and happy. The judge came, bowed, and sat down. He looked at Mahatmaji through the corner of his eye, clasped his hand, wiped his brow, and tried to look at ease. His was undoubtedly a difficult task, but in fairness I must say that he acquitted himself worthily, honourably, and well. He was courteous, yet dignified; free but restrained, and he obviously seemed to wish that this task had fallen to another. No man could have done better.

The trial commenced. Rao Bahadur Girdharlal read out the Mahatma's articles in "Young India" on which the charges had been framed.

THANKLESS TASK.

The reading of the articles over, the Hon. Sir T. Strangman opened the case for the prosecution. I suppose that he found himself performing an unpleasant, onerous, thankless task. His usually bright face was a little clouded, his usually keen and hawk-like eyes were dim and restless; his usually vibrant, clear voice was so low that it could hardly be heard, his manner was uneasy, his delivery uncertain, and his charges unconvincing. He made no speech. He made no attempt to make a speech. It seemed that he only read out the points he had noted down. Only the points, nothing more. He said (in almost as many words) (1) that Mahatmaji's disaffection was not confined only to the articles in "Young India"; (2) that he was also responsible for the terrible occurrences of Bombay, Madras, and Chauri Chaura, and (3) that he would like a deterrent punishment meted out to Mr. Gandhi. (Both counsel and judge always referred to Mahatmaji as Gandhi.) The last sentence asking for a heavy punishment was said with down cast eyes, and in a voice that hardly rose above a whisper. He then sat down. The case for the prosecution was over!

MAHATMA READS STATEMENT SITTING.

In response to the judge, Mahatmaji said that he would say a few words before he read his statement, which with the judge's permission he would read sitting. There was now a stillness in the hall, a deep hush, and uneasy quietness. Then, in a full, loud voice speaking slowly, distinctly Mahatmaji made his statement. It had been my good fortune to listen to the Mahatma times innumerable. I have heard the best orators of India and England, and a few of France; but for delivery, concentration, pointedness, clearness, brevity and conviction, Mahatmaji's statement transcended all that I had heard or am likely to hear. He first referred to the Advocate-General's first charge and endorsed every word of it, but when he came to the second charge of his share in the tragic occurrences at Bombay, Madras, and Chauri Chaura, confessing that he was guilty of them, his voice though now low was so sad, so full of grief and pathos, so heart-rending that everyone present knew that the Mahatma regarded them as the greatest blow of all. Would that we had listened to him! Would that we had like him made non-violence the first and the last article of our faith! How greatly has the Mahatma suffered for our crimes! The poignant agony he was undergoing, the shame, the humiliation of our misdeeds he was suffering, rang out so clearly and convincingly that we hung our heads in shame as he said slowly, painfully,

(Continued in page 8.)

MAHATMA GANDHI SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

The trial opened at 12 noon to-day before Mr. C. Broomfield, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, of Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Mr. Shankarlal Ghelabhai Banker, Editor and Publisher, respectively, of "Young India", who were arrested on the 10th instant by Mr. Healy, Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, under orders of the Government of Bombay, in connection with four articles published in the paper on different dates, between June 1921 and February 1922. The accused were then produced before Mr. L. N. Brown, Assistant Magistrate, on the 11th instant, when after evidence of formal witnesses had been recorded Mr. Gandhi, who declared himself to be aged 53, and farmer and weaver by profession, residing at "Satyagraha Ashram", Sabarmati, admitted having written the articles in question, and declared that when proper time came he would plead guilty so far as disaffection towards the Government was concerned.

Mr. Banker also said that he would plead guilty at proper time. The Magistrate then framed charges on three counts, under section 124 A, Indian Penal Code, and committed the accused to the sessions.

Long before the hour appointed for commencement of the trial, the hall was full with members of the public, mostly clad in Khaddar. Accommodation had also been arranged in both verandahs in front of the hall. Among those present inside the hall were, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Saraladevi Choudhram, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Bai Anasuya Ben and many others.

The police and military precautions were complete. While the policemen were with the accused at frequent intervals all round the compound of the Court, an Indian Infantry was stationed inside the compound, with about half a dozen European Police Officers who were also in attendance.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ARRIVAL.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Banker arrived at the Court at 11-40 a.m., accompanied by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who had obviously postponed leaving Ahmedabad last night. All those inside the Court, stood up when Mr. Gandhi entered the hall, and remained standing until he was shown a seat to the left of the Judge. A little further up in the same row, to the right of Mr. Gandhi, sat Mr. Banker, with Pandit Malaviya on the right, while to the left of Mr. Gandhi, sat his wife with Mrs. Naidu and Mrs. Saraladevi next to her. At 11-50, Sir Thomas Strangman entered the Court and exchanged words with Mr. Gandhi. Mr. E. C. Wild, Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay, was also present in the Court.

Punctually at 12 o'clock the Judge took his seat.

HIS CHOICE.

ORAL STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

Before reading his written statement Mahatma Gandhi spoke a few words as introductory remarks to the whole statement. He said before I read this statement would like to state that I entirely endorse the learned Advocate General's remarks in connection with my humble self. I think that he was entirely fair to me in all the statements that he has made, because it is very true and I have no desire whatsoever to conceal from this Court the fact that to preach disaffection towards the existing system of Government has become almost a passion with me. And the learned Advocate General is also entirely in the right when he says that my preaching of disaffection did not commence with my connection with "Young India" but that it commenced much earlier and in the statement that I am about to read it will be my painful duty to admit before this Court that it commenced much earlier than the period stated by the Advocate General. It is the most painful duty with me but I have to discharge that duty knowing the responsibility that rested upon my shoulders. And I wish to endorse all the blame that the Advocate General has thrown on my shoulders in connection with the Bombay occurrence, Madras occurrences and the Chauri Chaura occurrences thinking over these things deeply, and sleeping over them night after night and examining my heart I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible for me to dissociate myself from the diabolical crimes of Chauri Chaura or the mad outrages of Bombay. He is quite right when he says that as a man of responsibility, a man having received a fair share of education, having had a fair share of experience of this world I should know the consequences of every one of my acts. I knew them. I knew that I was playing with fire. I ran the risk and if I was set free I

SIX YEARS' SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT. HIS PLEA OF GUILTY.

would still do the same. I would be failing in my duty if I do not do so. I have felt this morning that I would have failed in my duty if I did not say all what I said here just now. I wanted to avoid violence I want to avoid violence. Non-violence is the first article of my faith. It is the last article of my faith. But I had to make my choice. I had either to submit to a system which I considered has done an irreparable harm to my country or incur the risk of the mad fury of my people bursting forth when they understood the truth from my lips. I know that my people have sometimes gone mad. I am deeply sorry for it; and I am, therefore, here to submit not to a light penalty but to the highest penalty. I do not ask for mercy. I do not plead any extenuating act. I am here, therefore, to invite and submit to the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen. The only course open to you, Mr. Judge, is, as I am just going to say in my statement, either to resign your post or inflict on me the severest penalty. If you believe that the system and law you are assisting to administer are good for the people I do not expect that kind of conversion. But by the time I have finished with my statement you will, perhaps, have a glimpse of what is raging within my breast to run this maddest risk which a sane man can run.

MR BANKER'S STATEMENT

Mr. Shankarlal Banker made the following statement:—
I only want to say that I had the privilege of printing these articles and I plead guilty to the charge. I have got nothing to say as regards the sentence.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

"HOW I CAME TO BE A NON-COOPERATOR"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

The following is Mahatma Gandhi's statement before the Court of Sessions:—
I owe it perhaps to the Indian public and to the public in England, to place which this prosecution is mainly taken up, that I should explain why from a staunch loyalist and co-operator I have become an uncompromising disaffectionist and non-cooperator. To the Court too I should say why I plead guilty to the charge of promoting disaffection towards the Government established by law in India.

My public life began in 1893 in South Africa in troubled weather. My first contact with the British authorities in that country was not of a happy character. I discovered that, as a man and an Indian, I had no rights. On the contrary, I discovered that I had no rights as a man, because I was an Indian.

But I was not baffled. I thought that this treatment of Indians was an encroachment upon a system that was intrinsically and mainly good. I gave the Government my voluntary and hearty co-operation, criticising it fully where I felt it was faulty, but never wishing its destruction. Consequently, when the existence of the Empire was threatened in 1899, by the Boer challenge, I offered my services to it, raised a Volunteer Ambulance Corps and served at several actions that took place for the relief of Ladysmith. Similarly in 1906, at the time of the Zulu Revolt, I raised a Stretcher Bearer Party and served till the end of the rebellion. On both these occasions I received medals and was even mentioned in despatches. For my work in South Africa I was given by Lord Hardinge a Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal.

When the war broke out in 1914 between England and Germany, I raised a Volunteer Ambulance Corps in London, consisting of the then resident Indians in London, chiefly students. Its work was acknowledged by the authorities to be valuable. Lastly, in India when a special appeal was made at the War Conference in Delhi in 1917 by Lord Chelmsford for recruits, I struggled at cost of my health to raise a corps in Kheda and the response was being made, when the hostilities ceased. Orders were received that no more recruits were wanted. In all these efforts

HIS CRIME A SERVICE TO INDIA AND ENGLAND.

LOKMANYA'S SENTENCE---THE PRECEDENT.

JUDGE'S COURTESY AND TRIBUTE.

The trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Banker ended yesterday. The sentence of 6 years S. I. was pronounced on Mahatmaji on one year's simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or in default six months on Mr. Banker.

In his written statement Mahatmaji explains why from a staunch loyalist and co-operator he became "an uncompromising disaffectionist and non-cooperator." Pleading guilty to the charge of disaffection Mahatma Gandhi said: "I hold it to be a virtue to be disaffected towards a Government which in its totality has done more harm to India than any previous system. India is less manly under the British Rule than she ever was before. Holding such a belief I consider it to be a sin to have affection for the system and it has been a precious privilege for me to be able to write what

have in the various articles tendered in evidence against me."

"It would be impossible to ignore the fact that you are in a different category from any persons I have ever tried or am likely to try. It would be impossible to ignore the fact that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen you are a great patriot and a great leader. Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals and of noble and even of saintly life." Such was the eloquent tribute that the trying judge paid to the Mahatma in the course of his judgment.

Thus ended the trial of the "Greatest Man of the World." Then there was a moving scene recalling the sentence of Socrates "cool and smiling" to the last moment amidst his pupils.

HOW MAHATMA CAN BE RELEASED

KHADDAR AND SPINNING WHEEL MEANS OF POLITICAL SALVATION.

MRS. GANDHI'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

The following is Mrs. Gandhi's message:—

My dear countrymen and countrywomen, Mr. Gandhi has been sentenced to-day to six years' simple imprisonment. While I cannot deny that this heavy sentence has to some extent told upon me I have consoled myself with the thought that it is not beyond our powers to reduce that sentence and release him by our own exertions long before his term of imprisonment is over.

I have, no doubt, that if India wakes up and seriously undertakes to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress we shall succeed not only in releasing him but also in solving to our satisfaction all the three issues for which we have been fighting and suffering for the last eighteen months or more. The remedy, therefore, lies with us. If we fail the fault will be ours. I, therefore, appeal to all men and women who feel for me and have regard for Mr. Gandhi to wholeheartedly concentrate on the constructive programme and make it a success.

SPINNING WHEEL.

Among all the items of the programme Mr. Gandhi laid the greatest emphasis on the spinning-wheel and Khaddar. Our success in this will not only solve the economic problem of India in relation to masses but also free us from our political bondage. India's first answer, therefore, to Mr. Gandhi's conviction should be that:

- All men and women give up their foreign cloth and adopt Khaddar and persuade others also to do so.
- All women make it a religious duty to spin and produce yarn every-day and persuade others to do so.
- All merchants to cease trading in foreign piecegoods.

at service, I was actuated by the belief that it was possible by such services to gain a status of full equality in the Empire for my countrymen.

FIRST SHOCK.

The first shock came in the shape of the Rowlett Act, a law designed to rob the people of all real freedom. I felt called upon to lead an intensive agitation against it. Then followed the Punjab horrors, beginning with the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, and culminating in crawling orders, public flogging and other indescribable humiliations. I discovered too that the plighted word of the Prime Minister to the Mussulmans of India, regarding the integrity of Turkey and the Holy Places of Islam, was not likely to be fulfilled. But in spite of the foreboding and the grave warnings of friends at the Amritsar Congress in 1919, I fought for co-operation and working the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, hoping that the Prime Minister

would redeem his promise to the Indian Mussulmans, that the Punjab would be healed and that the Reforms, inadequate and unsatisfactory though they were, marked a new era of hope in the life of India.

SHATTERED HOPES.

But all that hope was shattered. The Khalifat promise was not to be redeemed. The Punjab crime was white-washed and most of the culprits went not only unpunished, but remained in service and some continued to draw pensions from the Indian revenue, and in some cases were even rewarded. I saw, too, that not only did the Reforms not mark a change of heart, but they were only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude. I came reluctantly to the conclusion that the British connection had made India more helpless than she ever was before politically and economically. A disarmed India has no power of resistance against any aggressor

so long as he does not contemplate, promote or incite to, violence. But the section under which Mr. Banker and I are charged is one under which mere promotion of disaffection is a crime. I have studied some of the cases tried under it and I know that some of the most loved of India's patriots have been convicted under it. I consider it a privilege, therefore, to be charged under it. I have endeavoured to give in their briefest outline the reasons for my disaffection. I have no personal ill-will against any single administrator, much less can I have any disaffection towards the King's person. But I hold it to be a virtue to be disaffected towards a Government which in its totality has done more harm to India than any previous system. India is less manly under the British Rule than she ever was before. Holding such a belief I consider it to be a sin to have affection for the system and it has been a precious privilege for me to be able to write what I have in the various articles tendered in evidence against me. In fact I believe that I have rendered a service to India and England by showing in non-co-operation the way out of the unnatural state in which both are living. In my humble opinion non-co-operation with evil is as much a duty as is co-operation with good. But in the past non-co-operation has been deliberately expressed in violence to the evil-doer. I am endeavouring to show to my countrymen that violent non-co-operation only multiplies evil and that as evil can only be sustained by violence withdrawal of support of evil requires complete abstention from violence. Non-violence implies voluntary submission to the penalty for non-co-operation with evil.

I adhere, therefore, to, and submit cheerfully to the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen. The only course open to you, the Judge and the assessors, is either to resign your posts and thus dissociate yourselves from evil if you feel that the law you are called upon to administer is an evil and that in reality I am innocent or to inflict on me the severest penalty if you believe that the system and the law you are assisting to administer are good for the people of this country and that my activity is therefore injurious to the public weal." Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

The sentence was six years' simple imprisonment to Mahatma Gandhi, and to Mr. Banker one year's and Rs. 1,000 fine or in default six months' more.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT

The following is the full text of the Judgment:—

Mr. Gandhi, you have made my task easy in one way by pleading guilty to the charge. Nevertheless, what remains, namely, the determination of a just sentence, is perhaps as difficult a proposition as it is. The law in this country could have to face, the law is no respecter of persons. Nevertheless, it will be impossible to ignore the fact that you are in a different category from any persons I have ever tried or am likely to have to try. It would be impossible to ignore the fact that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen you are a great patriot and a great leader. Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals and of noble and even of saintly life. I have to deal with you in one character only. It is not my duty and I do not presume to judge or criticise you in any other character. It is my duty to judge as a man subject to the law who has his own admission broken the law and committed, what to an ordinary man must appear to be, grave offences against the State. I do not forget that you have consistently preached against violence and that you have on many occasions, as I am willing to believe, done much

(Continued on next page.)

PRESERVE PEACE.

CARRY ON CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

After nearly six or seven hours' heated discussion, the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee which met under the presidency of Hakim Ajmal Khan passed the following resolutions:—

(1) The Committee congratulates the country upon the exemplary self-restraint and peace observed throughout the length and breadth of the land on and since the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and trusts the same dignified restraint will be continued during the trying times to which the people must look forward.

(2) The Committee is of opinion that observance of strict peace in the country at this moment of supreme trial is a striking proof of the progress of non-violence and is further of opinion that Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and the restraint observed by the country have considerably advanced the cause of Khilafat, Punjab and Swaraj.

(3) The Committee desires to make clear that Mahatma Gandhi's arrest makes no change in the programme recently laid down in the Bardoli and Delhi resolutions and that upon all Congress organisations to devote themselves to the prosecution of the constructive programme laid down therein. The Working Committee warns

Provincial Committees against any hasty use of the powers conferred upon them in respect of individual civil disobedience, defensive or aggressive.

(4) The Working Committee resolves that the universal adoption of the spinning wheel and the consequent use of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar are essential for the attainment of the country's goal and therefore urges all Congress and Khilafat organisations to prosecute khaddar programme much more vigorously than hitherto, and

(5) Inasmuch as khaddar, apart from its great and undoubted political value, is bound to give millions of Indian homes a steady cottage industry, needed for the nation's spare hours, and is calculated to supplement the slender resources of millions of half-starved poor people, and is thus bound to establish a link between classes and masses, the Working Committee hopes that men and women of all parties and races inhabiting India, irrespective of political colour, will lend their hearty support and co-operation to the movement and to that end authorises Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani and Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj to interview capitalists and others in order to put the crowning national cottage industry on a sound economic basis.

TRUTH & NON-VIOLENCE. INDIA'S MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

The Congress Working Committee met just after Mahatma's conviction and passed the following resolution:—

This Committee while realising that Mahatma Gandhi's conviction deprives the country of the guidance of its universally trusted, and beloved leader rejoices that through him India delivers to the world even in her bondage her ancient message of truth and non-violence.

MAHATMA GANDHI SENTENCED:

(Continued from previous page.)

to prevent violence. But having regard to the nature of political teaching and the nature of many of those to whom it was addressed how you could have continued to believe that violence would not be the inevitable consequence. It passes my capacity to understand. There are probably few people in India who do not sincerely regret that you should have made it impossible for any Government to leave you at liberty. But it is so. I am trying balance what is due to you against what appears to me to be necessary in the interest of the public, and I propose in passing sentence to follow the precedent of a case in many respects similar to this case that was decided some twelve years ago. I mean the case against Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak under the same section. The sentence that was passed upon him as it finally stood was a sentence of simple imprisonment for six years. You will not consider it unreasonable I think that you should be classed with Mr. Tilak. That is a sentence of two years simple imprisonment on each count of the charge, six years in all which I feel it my duty to pass upon you; and I should like to say in doing so that if the course of events in India should make it possible for the Government to reduce the period and release you no one will be better pleased than I.

The Judge, then, addressing to Mr. Banker said:—

I assume you have been to a large extent under the influence of your chief. The sentence that I propose to pass upon you is simple imprisonment for six months each of the first two counts that is to say simple imprisonment for one year, and a fine of thousand rupees on the third count with six months' simple imprisonment in default.

PROUDEST PRIVILEGE.

Mahatma Gandhi said I would say one word since you have done me the honour of recalling the trial of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. I just want to say that I consider it to be the proudest privilege and honour to be associated with his name. So far as the sentence itself is concerned I certainly consider that it is as light as any Judge would inflict on me and so far as the whole proceedings are concerned I must say that I could not have expected greater courtesy.

Then the friends of Mahatma crowded round him as the judge left the court and fell at his feet. There was much sobbing on the part of both men and women; but all the while Mahatma Gandhi was smiling and cool and giving encouragement to every body who came to him. Mr. Banker also was smiling and taking things in a light hearted way.

After all his friends had taken leave of him Mahatma Gandhi was taken out of the court to the Sabarmati Jail and thus the great trial ended.

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S ARGUMENTS.

HOW MAHATMA HAS OFFENDED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Mar. 19.

At the circuit house at Shahibagh the trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. S. G. Banker commenced on Saturday noon. Admission to the Court was strictly by tickets and yet the Court house was full of distinguished visitors, both from the City itself and outside. Many of the members of the Working Committee and the Provincial Congress Committee were present. Among those present might be mentioned Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Jaiji Potit, Mrs. Sarla Devi Chowdhurani, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. Abbas Tyabji, N. C. Kelkar, Koulgi, P. Kishanmonon, Miss Anusya Ben, Mrs. Gandhi, Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, T. Prakasam, Jawaharlal Nehru, etc. There was no crowd outside either on the road or near the court premises in the beginning. But there was a very large police force. There is also no excitement in the city which was its normal appearance, all the mills working. There was military in the compound. The people in court stood up when Mahatma Gandhi came with Mr. Banker and Pt. Malviya. These three sat together with Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Potit and Anusya Ben were sitting opposite.

Sir J. T. Strangman, with Rao Bahadur Girdharlal, conducted the prosecution, while prisoners were undefended. Mr. A. C. Wild Legal Remembrancer sat with Sir Strangman. The Judge took his seat at 12 noon and said there was a slight discrepancy in the charges framed which he corrected. The charges were then read out by the Registrar, the offences being in three articles published in the "Young India" of September 29, December 15, of 1921 and February 23, 1922. The offending articles were then read out. First of them was "Tampering with Loyalty", the 2nd "The Puzzle and its Solution" and last "Sinking the Manes."

CHARGES EXPLAINED.

The Judge said the law required that the charges should not only be read out but explained. In this case it would not be necessary for him to say much by way of explanation. The charge in each case was that of bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or contempt or exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty's Government established by Law in British India. Both the accused were charged with the three offences under Section 124 A. contained in the articles read out written by Mr. Gandhi and printed by Mr. Banker. The words hatred and contempt were words, the meaning of which was sufficiently obvious. The word disaffection was defined under the Section and they were told that disaffection included disloyalty and of feelings of enmity

and the word used in the section had also been interpreted by the High Court of Bombay in a reported case as meaning political alienation or discontent, a spirit of disloyalty to Government or existing authority.

The charges having been read out, the judge called upon the accused to plead to the charge. He asked Mahatma Gandhi whether he pleaded guilty or claimed to be tried.

Mahatma Gandhi: I plead guilty to all the charges. I observe that the King's name has been omitted from the charges and it has been properly omitted.

The Judge—Mr. Banker do you plead guilty or do you claim to be tried?

Mr. Banker—I plead guilty.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL URGES TRIAL.

Sir T. Strangman said under Section 271 Criminal Procedure Code it was open to the Judge to convict the accused on their pleas or to proceed with the trial. The words were may or must. He asked his honour to proceed with the trial. In the first instance the charges were of a serious character and in the second place it was highly desirable in the public interest that those charges should be fully and thoroughly investigated. He did not think it was necessary to labour further. From a further and narrower point of view that was in regard to the sentence it would be necessary to deal to each of the accused. It was obvious that the judge could not adequately deal with the accused unless he had the full facts of the case before him. That was the view taken by the Bombay High Court, (19 Bombay Law Reports, page 356). That was an extreme case. The Advocate-General then read out the case to the Court and it was in regard to a murder charge in which the accused was sentenced to be hanged. Those remarks applied to the case said Sir T. Strangman and he again quoted 23 Madras 151. It would be impossible to deal with the matter satisfactorily and also other matters which he would ask the Judge to take into account. On that ground also he would ask the Court to proceed with the trial.

COURT'S REPLY.

The Court said it could not agree with what had been said. He had full discretion to convict on the plea or to proceed with the trial, and in this particular case nothing would be gained by going once more into the evidence recorded by the committing magistrate. As regards the question of the charges they would be fully investigated and as far as he was aware nothing more was needed to establish the offence, going to show that Mr. Gandhi was responsible for those particular articles. In the face of the plea it seemed to him that it would be futile to raise the point.

As regards the question of sentence it went without saying that from the time he knew that he was going to try the case he had tried to consider the sentence and he was prepared to hear anything that the Counsel might have to say or Mr. Gandhi wished to say on the sentence. He honestly did not believe that the mere recording of evidence in the trial which Counsel has asked for would make a difference to them one way or the other. He, therefore, proposed to accept the plea.

Mahatma Gandhi smiled at this decision. The Judge said nothing further. It remained for him no doubt to pass the sentence and before doing so he liked to hear Sir T. Strangman. He was entitled to base his general remarks on the charges against the accused and on their plea.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ARGUMENTS.

Sir T. Strangman: It will be difficult to do so. I ask the Court that the whole matter may be properly considered. If I stated what has happened before the committing magistrate, then I can show that there are many things which are material to the question of the sentence.

The first point, he said, he wanted to make out was that the matter which formed the subject of the present charges formed part of the campaign to spread disaffection openly and systematically, to render Government impossible and to overthrow it. The earliest article that was put in from "Young India" was dated 25th May 1921 which said that it was the duty of a non-cooperator to create disaffection towards the Government. Counsel then read out portions of articles written by Mr. Gandhi in "Young India."

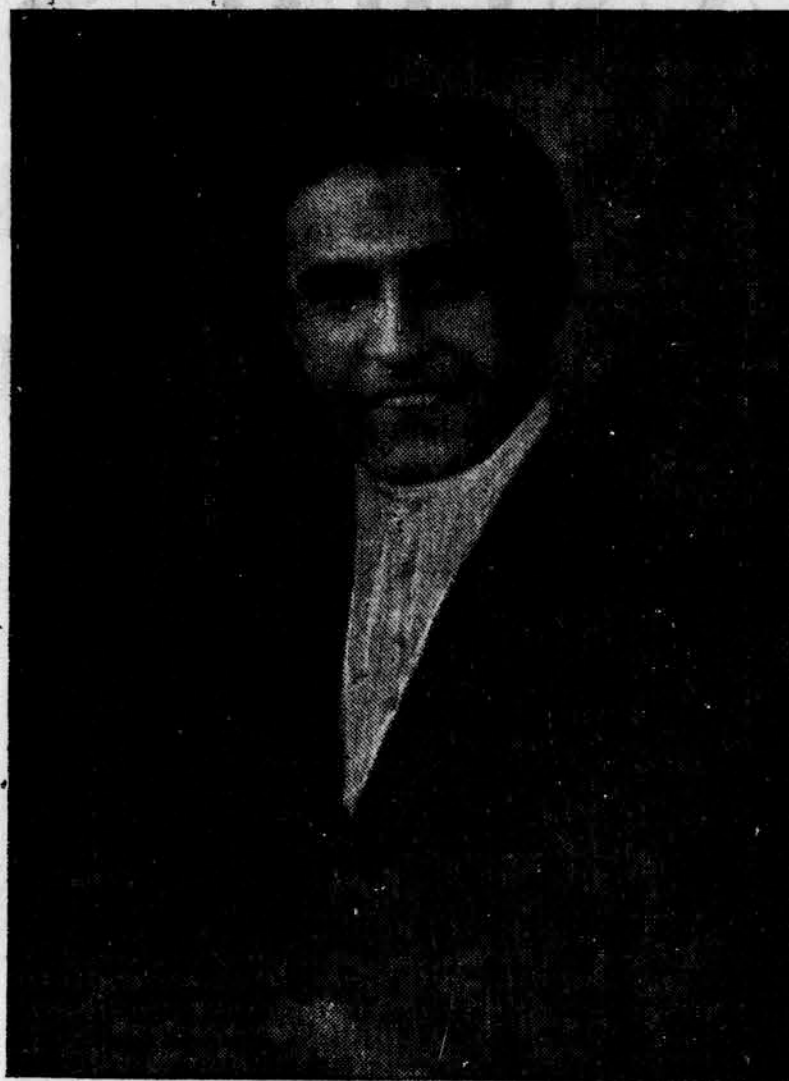
Court said nevertheless it seemed to it that the Court could accept a plea on the materials of which the sentence had to be passed.

Sir T. Strangman said the question of sentence was entirely for the Court to decide. The Court was always entitled to deal in a more general manner in regard to the question of the sentence than the particular matter resulting in the conviction. He asked leave to refer to articles before the Court and what result might have been produced if the trial had proceeded, in order to ascertain what the facts were. He was not going into any matter which involved a dispute.

The Judge said there was not the least objection to his going into the charges in a general way.

Sir T. Strangman said he wanted to show that these articles were not isolated. They formed part of an organised campaign, but so far as "Young India" was concerned they would show that from the year 1921. Counsel then read out extract from the paper, dated June 8 on the duty of a non-cooperator which was to preach disaffection towards the existing Government for preparing the country for civil disobedience. Then in the same number there was an article on "Disaffection, a Virtue, or something to that effect. Then there was an article on the 28th of July 1921 in which it was stated that "we have to destroy the system." Again on September 30, 1921 there was an article headed "Punjab Prosecutions" where it was stated that a non-cooperator worthy his name should preach disaffection. That was all so far as "Young India" was concerned. They were earlier in date than the article "Tampering with Loyalty" and it referred to the Governor of Bombay. Continuing he said the accused was a man of high educational qualifications and a student from his writings a recognised leader. The harm that was likely to be caused was considerable. They were the writings of an educated man and not the writings of an obscure man and the Court

MR. SHANKERLAL BANKER.



WHO HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT AND RS. 1,000 FINE OR 6 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT IN DEFAULT.

must consider to what the results of a campaign of the nature disclosed in the writings must inevitably lead. They had examples before them in the last few months. He referred to the occurrences in Bombay last November and Chauri-Chaura, leading to murder and destruction of property, involving many people in misery and misfortune. It was true that in the course of those articles they would find non-violence was insisted upon as an item of the campaign and as an item of the creed. But what was the use of preaching non-violence when he preached disaffection towards Government or openly instigated others to overthrow it? The answer to that question appeared to him to come from Chauri-Chaura, Madras and Bombay. These were circumstances which asked the Court to take into account in sentencing the accused and it would be for the Court to consider those circumstances must involve sentences of severity.

As regards the second accused his offence was lesser. He did the publication and he did not write. His offence nevertheless was a serious one. His instructions were that he was a man of means and he asked the Court to impose a substantial fine in addition to such term of imprisonment as might be inflicted upon. He quoted section 10 of the Press Act as bearing on the question of fine. When making a declaration, he said, a deposit of 1,000 to 10,000 was asked in many cases.

Court: Mr. Gandhi do you wish to make a statement on the question of sentence?

Mahatma Gandhi: I would like to make a statement.

Court: Could you give it to me in writing to put it on record?

Mahatma Gandhi: I shall give it as soon as I finish reading it.

HOW TO HONOUR MAHATMA

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

The Bombay Congress Committee issued the following poster last evening:—

Mahatma Gandhi has gone to jail. What the people should do:—

Exercise self-control, Observe no hartal. Preserve absolute peace.

Ply on the spinning wheel; use Khadi. Renounce foreign cloth.

Foster Unity and Harmony among members of different communities.

Carry on Peaceful Constructive Programme.

THE GREATEST LEADER

THE HUMBLEST BHAKTA.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar sent the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi on Friday:—

Dear Mahatmaji.—You must have, by this time, received the wire I sent you this afternoon, saying that I was confined to bed with fever and that my wife would see you in the jail tomorrow. Accordingly, she has gone, taking with her our united wishes for your health and happiness during your absence from our midst. I am sure the country will rally round your message. I regret very much that I will not be able to see you to-morrow. I can only make amends for it by recalling the noblest verse in the Gita "O, Kaunteya, know thou for certain that My devotee perisheth never." It is the singular fortune of India that, at this crisis, her greatest leader is also the humblest Bhakta. That fact must secure for his noble mission the blessings and co-operation of Divine Providence. I am reminded of the episode in the Mahabharat, when the Pandavas elected in favour of the solitary presence and help of Shrikrishna, as against his mighty and powerful hordes of cavalry and warriors, which the Kauravas asked for. We shall try to be worthy of this tradition during your absence. I won't say good-bye. Let only our reverie.

With affectionate regards.

Yours sincerely,
M. R. JAYAKAR.

"CARRY OUT GANDHIJI'S WISHES."

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

News has been received from Ahmedabad that Mahatma Gandhiji has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and that the "mute" and popular Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Svarajya Sabha, Mr. Shankerlal Banker has been punished with one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The Central Khilafat Committee takes this opportunity to appeal to all the citizens, particularly the Mussalmans of Bombay to preserve perfect peace and order in the city and to observe no hartal and to make no demonstration of their indignation and excitement. The patience and perseverance of people are, no doubt, put to a very severe test, but it is confidently hoped they will come out successful in this hour of trial. Let all people peacefully carry out Mahatmaji's programme with strict observance of non-violence, and consider Mahatmaji's incarceration as a mark of India's freedom. Victory is won only if the people stand firm, and hold themselves under proper control at this critical time. The greatest man among us has done his most valuable services to our religion and country. He has accomplished his remarkable task. He has set before us an everlasting example of self-sacrifice and fearless courage. Let us all follow in his footsteps with our heart and soul, and submit ourselves entirely to the Supreme Will. The Holy Quran says: Do not disappoint in God's favours! Let us all trust in the Almighty Allah and follow His Commandments upto the last. India has, to-day, sacrificed her greatest man for her freedom, and the greatest sacrifice will produce the greatest results. Let India's sons honour their revered and beloved leader by carrying out his commands, and wear handspun and hand-woven khadi, boycott foreign cloth, use Charkha, promote unity among all nationalities of India, and observe peacefully the programme of the Khilafat and Congress Committees.

PEACE IN THE CITY.

The news of the sentence on Mahatma Gandhi and Shriji Shankerlal Banker was received by the people of Bombay with remarkable calmness on the afternoon of Saturday and the whole of Sunday was absolutely peaceful. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee placarded the city with posters in Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu with big head-line "Mahatma Gandhi sent to jail" and appealing the people to observe perfect peace. That appeal produced a desired effect on the people belonging to various communities. No procession of any sort were formed, nor was any hartal organised. The people were found going about as usual as if no sensational event had taken place.

TENSION OF FEELING IN MADRAS.

GLOWING ANGLO-INDIAN TRIBUTE

"GOVT SHOULD HAVE WON MAHATMAJI OVER."

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Mar. 19.

The news of Mahatma Gandhiji's trial and sentence reached Madras papers early last night. One Section of the public that had no authentic information entertained fears that the sentence on Mahatmaji might not be six years simple but one of deportation. Tension of feeling in the public mind last night can hardly be described, and their anxiety had only too strong a basis, as it proved this morning. The morning special

supplement of the "Hindu" bore the news of Mahatmaji's trial.

The "Passer-by", in his diary in this morning's Anglo-Indian paper the "Daily Express" says "Messrs. Gandhi and Banker have been sent to jail. Six years to Mr. Gandhi is to my mind a punishment out of all proportion. Whether non-co-operation lies low or not is immaterial to our consideration, if this sentence is likely to stir feelings after all. India contains no more honest soul, no more patriotic publicist. It would have been far wiser for the Government to have won him over to their side. Mr. Banker has been given one year among the adherents of Mr. Gandhi. I know of no more unostentatious straight-forward, sincere, and lovable man than Mr. Shankerlal. I cannot help contrasting him with his friend, Mr. Jinnahdas Dwarakadas. This bumptious legislator at one time cried at the top of his voice 'we shall all go to gaol' though he never had the courage to do so. Not similarly blatant and more capable of hard work and true sacrifice, Mr. Shankerlal to-day faces the gaol. The amount of solid achievement to his credit is great. Could he have seen his way to be out of prison and continue his constructive work it would have been so much the better for public life. I mark his incarceration with genuine regret."

EFFECT OF MAHATMA'S ARREST.

JUBBULPORE BOYCOTTS FOREIGN CLOTH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPUR, March 18.

A meeting of cloth merchants was held on the 16th to extend the period of their pledge not to send for any foreign cloth. Baboo Govind Dass and Shyamshunder Bhargava addressed the meeting. The Mahatma's arrest had produced such influence that merchants, who on similar occasions had hesitated to pledge even for a month, enthusiastically agreed to extend the period for six months. The quantity of foreign cloth which amounted to not less than rupees twenty lakhs worth in market has come down to not more than rupees two lakhs worth now. All other reconstructive work is going on with great enthusiasm.

"MAINTAIN PERFECT UNITY."

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S MESSAGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, March 18.

The following is Maulana Abdul Bari's message on Mahatma Gandhi's conviction:—

Mahatma Gandhi has been sentenced to six years. He has attained his object. There is every prospect that Non-co-operation will now gain greater force. I earnestly exhort people to bear the sufferings patiently, using nothing but khaddar and popularising charkha. But the most important thing, which I emphasised in my last speech is the maintenance of perfect unity between Mussalmans and Hindus, as well as complete harmony between all classes of people. In the absence of this condition all movements will be paralysed. I pray God will help us to remain united.

A PEACEFUL MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will gladly publish the following lines in your well-known paper. The necessary, unexpected and beneficial effect that emerged out after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi is the complete invincible peace that people have preserved everywhere in India just exactly as Mahatma had wished. Even by the Government such peace was unexpected, and that was why Government tried many times to arrest Mahatma and ceased. Now it is quite plain that Mahatma's present movement is absolutely defenceless, peaceful, courteous and respectful. It is wrong to say that Mahatma's present movement diffuses no peace in country.—Yours, etc.,

ADAMALI GULAMALI POTHIWALA.

1st Cooper Street,

Bombay, March 12.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

Although occasional arrests and convictions under the Criminal Law Amendment Act are reported, extremists in the United Provinces have been generally inactive. Recently at Mirzapur Mr. Yusuf Masih, Secretary of the local Congress Committee got one year's rigorous imprisonment and several others to eighteen months.

W. KHANDESH'S BUTE TO MR. MO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHULIA, March 18.

The following resolution was passed by the West Khandesh Liberal Association, Dhulia to-day:—The West Khandesh Liberal Association Dhulia deplores the resignation of Rt. Hon. Montagu, a sincere friend of India's aspirations, at a critical juncture in the history of this country, and places on record its grateful appreciation of his invaluable services in the cause of Indian constitutional reforms.

The Shah of Persia has arrived in Paris. A by-election in Inverness has resulted as follows:—

Sir Mudoch Macdonald (Coalition-Liberal) 8340
Mr. Livingstone (Ind.-Liberal) ... 8024
No change.

Paris.—Germany has paid the seventh instalment of 31 million gold marks due under the Cannes arrangement.

Rome.—The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 275 votes to 89.

BE TRUE TO MAHATMA.

FOLLOW HIS TEACHING.

MESSAGE FROM DURBAN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, March 18.

The mass meeting of the Natal Indian Congress trusts men and women of India will be true to the ideal and teaching of Mahatma Gandhiji in his absence, practising non-violent non-co-operation respecting life and property. The Indians are proud of Mrs. Gandhi—a noble example for India's womanhood and an inspiration to the patient and long suffering Indians to be true to themselves and their country.

Tuesday was observed as the day of prayer. All business closed.

THE HISTORIC TRIAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

"Thinking over these things deeply, and sleeping over them night after night, and examining my heart I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible for me to dissociate myself from the diabolical crimes of Chauri Chaura or the mad outrages of Bombay."

That was it. He had been put to shame and pain by the mad violence of the people who in their mistaken love of him had committed such violence and cruelty that his whole being suffered. In our love, we had pained him, hurt him, and almost killed him.

He then read his written statement.

MAHATMA RADIANT WITH JOY.

The judge had been listening attentively. He took the indictment of bureaucratic rule with downcast eyes. When Mahatmaji had finished, he gathered himself to pronounce judgment.

As the learned judge himself observed (and obviously felt) his task was as difficult as a judge could ever have to face. Nevertheless he performed his duty courteously and well. His conduct could not be surpassed. Having raised high hopes (in the Mahatma) that a long sentence would be pronounced, by saying that he would follow the precedent of Lok Tilak's case, the judge proceeded: "You will not consider it unreasonable, I think, that you should be classed with Mr. Tilak." The Mahatma was all smiles and radiant with happiness, but when the judge explained: "that is a sentence of two years simple imprisonment" Mahatmaji's face was downcast with sorrow. Only two years—when hopes had been raised that a heavy sentence was to be given; but as the judge proceeded: "two years simple imprisonment on each of the counts or six years in all," the cloud disappeared, and with the broadest smile that I have ever seen, his face beamed with happiness, he was radiant with joy.

But what of us? I cannot speak for others. I felt like an orphan—an orphan left with the greatest heritage anybody could ever receive: but an orphan all the same.

The judge bowed and left. The Advocate-General followed with a sad look. Was it because the sentence was too long?

"BHAI, KHADDAR PHEJO."

For an hour after we surrounded him. Hundreds had their *dardshan*, and then he went away. He went with quiet dignity to the car that was to take him away from us to the prison—a free man! The last I saw of him was a smile that stretched from ear to ear.

One thing more. A little thing, but very, very important. As the people came for their *dardshan* in single file he said to every one "Bhai, Khaddar Phejo, *ben rentia challoo*." That is our immediate task. If we want to see him again soon that is what we must do "Wear khaddar and ply the spinning wheel." Let us not fail.

B. H.

TIGHT-ROPE THRILLS

Miss Eleanor, an English tight-rope walker, has announced her intention of crossing Niagara Falls on a tight-rope, early in June. Should she succeed she will not be the first to accomplish this perilous feat.

It was in 1859 that Blondin announced his determination to cross Niagara Falls on a tight-rope, and world-wide interest was aroused. The rope was stretched over the falls nearly 200 ft. above the rapids, and Blondin walked across, carrying a long balancing pole. Not content with this, he decided to take a passenger over on his back, and his manager, Mr. Calcutt, volunteered and was safely carried over.

During the next few years there were quite a number of people who copied Blondin's feat. One man rode across on a bicycle, while a Scotsman named McDonnell successfully performed the hazardous feat of walking to the centre of the rope and standing on his head for a short time before continuing his journey.

Perhaps the most sensational feat in the history of Niagara Falls was performed by Signora Spelterini, who successfully crossed off walking to the centre of the rope and standing on his head for a short time before continuing his journey.

The Cawnpore Liberal Association have submitted a lengthy representation to the local Government regarding the difficulties of the housing problem in Cawnpore and the work and policy of the Cawnpore Improvement Trust. (A. P.)

VISCOUNT PEEL

APPOINTED SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 2 p.m., March 19.
Viscount Peel has been appointed Secretary of State for India.

[Viscount Peel was born in 1867. He took up law and was called to the Bar in 1893. Having filled some public offices he became the leader of the Municipal Reform party in 1908. Subsequently, at the time of the last war, he served in various positions and was Under Secretary of War 1919-21.]

MR. MONTAGU'S SUCCESSOR

APPOINTMENT TO BE DELAYED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 18.
It is authoritatively stated that the appointment of Mr. Montagu's successor may be delayed four or five days. It is reported that while Lord Crawford is considering the offer, Sir L. Worthington Evans and Col. Amery are being sounded with regard to the possibility of the former going to the India Office and latter to the War Office.

(N.B.—This wire was received before the wire announcing Viscount Peel's appointment as S. of S.)

WHY LORD DERBY DECLINED SECRETARYSHIP.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 5 p.m., March 19.
Speaking in London, Lord Derby referred to his refusal of the Secretaryship for India and vigorously denied the assertion that he was unwilling to board a ship which he thought was sinking. He admitted there were differences between the Government and himself on foreign policy, but he hoped those would shortly be nonexistent. The only reason for his refusal of the Indian portfolio was because he believed he could serve his Party, and consequently, the country, better outside the Government than inside.

Lord Derby recalled that Mr. Chamberlain had proposed to put forward a programme before the next election as the Conservative leader, which he would ask the Conservatives to support. Lord Derby said he was sure he would be able to support that programme.

'DECLARATION OF LIBERAL POLICY' NECESSARY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 4 p.m., March 19.
Referring to Lord Peel's appointment, the "Observer" says it should be followed immediately by the declaration of Liberal policy and the working of reforms should be laid out in full. The "Observer" adds: "The spirit of 1917 pronouncement remains the spirit of our administration in India, even though the administrative touch may vary."

RAND SITUATION.

RAPIDLY BECOMING NORMAL.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Reed. 10-30 a.m., March 18.
Johannesburg.—The things are rapidly becoming normal and already there is a great rush to work. Some mine managers are inundated with applications.
—It is officially stated that the Red leaders Fisher and Spafford were found dead in the debris of the Trades Hall at Fordsburg. They probably committed suicide and were afterwards hit with shrapnel. Joe Thompson, President of the augmented Federation Executive has been arrested. The Federation have issued a statement saying that all efforts were made to bring about a general strike which was decided at the point of the revolver, the extremists not permitting the augmented Executive leaders to leave the room until a general strike had been declared.

JOHANNESBURG STRIKE CALLED OFF.

RESUMPTION OF WORK BEGINS

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 5 p.m., March 19.
The Johannesburg Miners' strike has been called off from midnight. A meeting of the Joint Trades Union Executives at first decided to hold a ballot on the question of resumption of work but the Mineworkers Union opposed the ballot as impracticable and passed a resolution repudiating and condemning the revolutionary movement. Already there has been resumption of work and even on the Far East Rand Mines are mining. Other mines have received numerous applications, but the problem is to find sufficient employment.

SNIPING STOPS IN PRETORIA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 5 p.m., March 19.
Pretoria.—Forces engaged in clearing up operations, have taken further three-hundred prisoners. General sniping has practically ceased.

THE NEAR EAST.

LORD READING'S POLICY.

PRESSURE ON CABINET FOR ADOPTION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 2 p.m., March 19.
The "Daily News" Lobby correspondent says, Lord Derby strongly sympathises with Lord Reading's policy, as expressed in the famous manifesto, favouring a revision of the Treaty of Sevres. He adds that important Conservative influences in the House of Commons are known to be pressing for the adoption of Lord Reading's policy by the Cabinet.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

PREMIER POINCARÉ TO PRESIDE

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 18.
Reuter learns that Lord Curzon who is much better, and the Foreign Office experts leave for Paris next Tuesday for the Near East Conference. They will be guests of the French Government.
It is expected that Premier Poincaré will preside at the Conference which will last at least a week. Lord Curzon to-day received the Foreign Ministers of Constantinople and Ankara Governments.

AIR ESTIMATES AND CUTS

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 18.
Air Estimates for nearly eleven million sterling compared with 17½ million sterling for 1921/22 provide £3,733,000 sterling in respect of Middle East Services which will be repaid by Colonial Office to the Air Ministry. Omitting transferred services, the comparable figures for Air units in the Middle East are £1,571,000 for 1921/22 and 1,750,000 sterling for 1922/23. The reduction of two squadrons is proposed in the Air Service estimates as compared with eight and a half squadrons suggested by the Geddes Committee. Government have further ordered and equivalent of three more squadrons to be withdrawn from the navy and army co-operation and allocated primarily to home defence.

AMALGAMATION OF RLY. COMPANIES

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Reed. 4 p.m., March 18.
The recently foreshadowed amalgamation of the London and North Western and Midland Railway companies comes into operation on January 1st, 1923. The new Board will be composed of twelve directors of the Northwestern and eight of the Midland Company.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

MARCH 15 AS NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Reed. 11-30 p.m., March 17.
Cairo.—The Resident General has requested the foreign diplomats henceforth to treat directly with the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. It is officially announced that a review of the Egyptian army is being held at Abbasiya on the 18th March and there will be a Royal reception at the Abdin Palace on the 20th March. March 15th will, from now, be observed as a national holiday.

CABLE ITEMS

Athens.—While negotiations regarding the steamer Espoir which was seized by the Greeks have reached a deadlock another French steamer has been seized and is alleged to be carrying contraband.

The By-election at Cambridge for Sir Eric Geddes' seat has resulted in victory for Newton (Coalition Unionist). The figure were Newton (Co-Unionist) 10897, Dalton (Labour) 6954, Morgan (Independent Liberal) 4529.

London.—Negotiations in the ship-building dispute have broken down. The employers insisted on a ballot with the recommendation to accept terms. Workers' delegates agreed to the ballot but refused to be bound by any stipulations, thus creating a deadlock.

Mr. William Fraser, the Secretary of Bank of Bombay, has left 71,785 sterling.

March 18.—In the International Rugby Match at Twickenham, England beat Scotland, by eleven points to five.

New York.—The following is the draw for the Davis Cup (Lawn Tennis): Belgium vs. Australasia, Canada vs. France, Hawaii vs. Czechoslovakia, Spain vs. Philippines, Rumania vs. India, Italy vs. Japan.

Byes go to Denmark and to the British Isles.

Paris.—The Congress of the International Lawn Tennis Federation has passed a resolution abolishing the system of challenge rounds in the world's championships.

New York.—A draw for the second round of the Davis Cup resulted in the British Isles meeting the winner of Japan, and Italy and Denmark meeting the winner of France and Canada.

A communique says:—Complaints have been received from the village of Raja Jang that Mahomedans there are being prevented by the Sikh inhabitants from reciting call to their prayers.

RAISING OF EXCISE.

TO LEVEL OF INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Reed. 4 p.m., Mar. 18.
In the House of Commons, Sir William deedes in a written question asked: Have representations been made to the Indian Government in favour of raising counter-vailing excise to the level of Indian import duties on Lancashire piecegoods? It is alleged that the poor are being exploited throughout India, as Swadeshi cloth is being sold at twice the price of Lancashire goods.

The reply on behalf of the India Office, stated that representations to the Secretary of State by a representative of Cotton Industry in England had been transmitted to the India Office. As far as figures reported to the India Office, the ratio between the prices of Swadeshi and foreign cloth appeared very much the same as before the war.

MILITARY FAMILY PENSION.
The reply to Col. Yate stated a Committee of Subscribers to the Indian Military Family Pension fund would shortly be appointed to examine working of the scheme and report on it.

I. R. A. DELEGATE S.

CONVENTION PROHIBITED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 2 p.m., March 19.
President Griffiths has prohibited the forthcoming Convention of Delegates of the I. R. A.

Speakers at a Republican demonstration in Dublin, yesterday, declared that the Convention must be held despite prohibition, and explained the purpose of the Convention as being to establish an executive of the army. This is regarded by Government as an attempt to establish a military government not owing allegiance to the Dail Eireann on which the Government insists unconditionally.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN IRELAND

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 2 p.m., March 19.
Saint Patrick's day was observed as a great public holiday in Ireland, and passed off quietly. The chief spectacle in Dublin was the trooping of the Colours by the Irish Republican Army, a ceremony formerly performed by the British troops. With such an evidence of the Irish Army becoming an institution, the question of its control has been raised in a manner calculated to sharpen the differences between the pro-treaty and the anti-treaty sections of the population.

BOMBING IN BELFAST.

3 MEN KILLED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 5 p.m., March 19.
Three people were killed and several wounded during the three hours bombing of houses and rifle firing in the streets of Catholic quarter of Belfast this morning.

FRANCE'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Reed. 11-30 p.m., March 17.
Paris.—Pending presentation of the Government's complete naval programme, the Senate has invited vote on provisional programme, which abandons the completion of five battleships of Normandie type and provides for construction of three light cruisers of thirty-four knots, six destroyers of thirty-five and a half knots and twelve torpedo-boats of thirty-two and a half knots. The Naval Commission has registered its unanimous opinion that the submarines should play a preponderant role in the future navy and proposes to build twelve submarines each of eleven hundred tons and capable of carrying food for thirty days with the cruising capacity of seven thousand miles.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL DEFENCE

WAR MINISTER'S DISCLOSURE:

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Reed. 11 a.m., March 18.
Paris.—In the Chamber to-day the Minister of War laid stress on the need of averting the possibility of another war and disclosed that in the recent seizures of war material in Germany, sufficient artillery was discovered to equip twenty-two divisions. This material had been manufactured undetected by the Allied Commission of Control. Declaring it vital that France should have a bigger army than Germany, the Minister announced that Government proposed to raise the strength of the French standing army to 475,000 which later would be reduced to 420,000. The Minister asserted that France's expenditure on national defence was proportionately less than that of Britain and the United States.

FRANCE ABANDONS CONSTRUCTION

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Reed. 4 p.m., Mar. 18.
Paris.—The Senate has agreed by 236 votes to 2 to the proposal to abandon construction of several battleships and light warships already on stocks. The President of the Naval Committee referring to the need of submarines, again emphasised France's condemnation of the doctrine of submarine piracy.

PEACE IN INDIA.

"DEPENDS UPON KEEPING PROMISES."

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 1-30 a.m. March 19.
Mr. Montagu, speaking at Thetford yesterday, criticised Lord Curzon's views on India.

Alluding to the refusal by two Conservative statesmen of the office which he had vacated, and the failure of the Conservative Party at the meeting in the Commons to give an enthusiastic vote of confidence in the Prime Minister, Mr. Montagu said that the latter was bound to recognise that all the expedients which he was using to help maintaining his indispensable Government were leading to a dangerous degree of humiliation.

The difficulties of the Premier's special pro-Greek policy put us in danger, unless it were remedied at the coming Conference in Paris, of breaking irreparably our word to the Indian subjects, who had played so prominent a part in the defeat of Turkey. The resignation of Lord Reading would be an unthinkable disaster. Peace in India depended upon peace in the Near East, and an absolute essential to the latter was keeping of our promises.

REACTION IMPOSSIBLE

HOW TO AVOID DISASTER.

"CAPE TIMES" WARNING.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Reed. 1-10 a.m., Mar. 19.
Capetown.—The Status of India was discussed in a sympathetic article in the "Cape Times" to-day. The article said that the policy of reaction towards India was impossible to-day. The Government, in choosing a successor to Mr. Montagu who had erred and had been punished, must bear in mind the effect in India of the loss of a trusted and proved friend. It considered that India was justified in complaining of the illogical treatment in the recent affair, but that that was insufficient to prevent the extremists from making most of the occasion. The article advised the Imperial Government to act for the next few months with the greatest circumspection and with greatest consideration for the Indian susceptibilities and suspicions in order to avoid disaster.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

AMERICA'S COST.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Reed. 4 p.m., Mar. 18.
Washington.—Mr. Hughes is drafting a note to the Allies with reference to the demand for 241 million dollars as payment for cost of the American Army of Occupation. The Note shows the United States expects its rights to be fully met, but expresses willingness to assent to a reasonable settlement and desire to avoid undue harshness.

PROBLEM OF AIR FORCE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Reed. 0-30 p.m., March 18.
In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the Navy Estimates, replying to a suggestion that the Army and Navy should have separate air forces, Mr. Chamberlain said as they were convinced that the greatest danger to the country might come from air rather than from naval or military forces, Government considered it to be a retrograde step to abolish the Air Ministry and to reabsorb the air force into the Admiralty and the War Office. The question of how best to secure co-ordination among the services had received the most careful consideration from the Committee on Imperial Defence, Government had reached certain conclusions including the decision to appoint a Committee to examine the system of Naval and Air co-operation and to advise Government how best to secure the fulfilment of the country's requirements in this connection.

Mr. Chamberlain said he did not think the Geddes Committee's proposal to combine the three services under a Ministry of Defence would be economical in the present circumstances.

SEQUEL TO FACTORY EXPLOSION.

A LONDON SENSATION

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Reed. 0-30 p.m., March 18.
There has been a sensational sequel to the explosion on March 6th at Tupton Dudley in a factory where cartridges were being broken up to be remelted and which resulted in the death of seventeen girls. The owner of the factory Mr. John Walker Knowles and the Manager Mr. Eder Chadwick have been arrested on a charge of manslaughter of seventeen girls on the ground that they had not notified the Home Office of the existence of the factory. Both men were remanded on bail.

The eighteenth victim died in the hospital to-day.

EGYPTIAN INDEPENDENCE.

EXCHANGE OF ROYAL GREETINGS.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION BEFORE PALACE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 5 p.m., March 19.

Cairo.—A hostile crowd including many students, held demonstration in a square in front of the Royal Palace and stoned the police. A Police Officer fired, wounding three of the demonstrators.

King George has sent a telegram of congratulation to King Fuad, earnestly expressing the hope that Egypt would long continue to enjoy the fruits of independence under King Fuad's rule.

King Fuad replied that he was firmly convinced the new era would see consolidation of friendly relations and perfect entente, which it had always been his heart's desire to see established between Britain and Egypt.

Cordial messages have also been exchanged between Lord Curzon and the Foreign Minister, Sarwat Pasha.

MANDUB ESSAMI.

LORD ALLINBY'S NEW TITLE

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Reed. 1-30 a.m. March 19.
Cairo.—Under the new regime, Lord Allenby's title of High Commissioner will be changed to that of Mandub Essami, which means "Very High Delegate."

GENOA CONFERENCE.

CHICHERIN REAFFIRMS INTENTION OF ATTENDING.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Reed. 2 p.m., March 19.
Paris.—M. Chicherin has wired M. Poincaré reaffirming his intention of attending the Genoa Conference and protesting against other countries pre-arranging out and dried policies.

THE CRISIS.

INDIAN LEADERS' DUTY.

In the course of a leading article on "Mr. Montagu's Resignation," the "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—
Lord Curzon, while in India, posed as the special friend of the Mahomedans and inaugurated the policy of isolating them from other Indians by specious concessions. It is something that the author of the Partition now appears in his true light. It would not matter if somebody else went to Paris, but that "I" should go and that a subordinate branch of the British Government should dictate my policy, is quite intolerable. Lord Curzon's attack is specially directed on the Viceroy and the Government of India. "Had I when Viceroy ventured to make a public pronouncement in India about the foreign policy of the Government in Europe, I should certainly have been recalled." But much water has flowed under the bridge since Lord Curzon sat on the throne of the Great Moghul, and only a few days previously, the Prime Minister speaking in the House of Commons mentioned, as a recognition of India's world-position, that she would be represented at the Genoa Conference, which had for its object the reconstruction of Europe. If Lord Curzon's position is correct, then India has been membership in the Empire is a myth. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's boasts that he appeared at the Washington Conference on the same footing as the representative of Canada or Australia were a pitiful hallucination. The Reforms alleged to be a first big step towards responsible Government are nothing of the kind. A Member of Parliament suggested in a question that the repeal of repressive laws should not be proceeded with, and the acting Secretary of State for India parried it by stating that he had not received the repealing Bills! Mr. Montagu's resignation, Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and the Indian Budget, together constitute a crisis with which only statesmanship of the highest order can cope. That statesmanship, in our opinion, must be found in non-official India. The best minds of the country should promptly apply themselves to the devising of means whereby full responsible Government can be achieved with the least delay and dislocation. That is the true remedy for the nation's grievances. Diarchy is a snare and a delusion, for, as President Wilson has said, Government are living things and operate as organic wholes. They cannot be divided into transferred and reserved departments.

The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Dr. N. B. Khare, and Mr. Bhawanji Shankar M.A., LL.M., have issued the following appeal to arrange for the readmission of those Hindoos who have been forcibly converted to Mohammedanism in Malabar.
The Malabar rebellion of the Moplas is over. The devil in the man there has seen the end of his powers to do deeds of destruction, moral and material (that can be conceived of under the frenzy of pious religious fanaticism).
There is still an occasion now to prove what the God in the man can do to repair the wrongs done. We bear no ill-will towards our Moslem brothers; such deeds are common in all mob frenzy. The leaders of thought, even in the Mohammedan community have condemned those atrocities in no measured language; and with us the Hindoos, it is a serious problem for scientific investigation into our sociology, to find out the cause of such helplessness and unpreparedness of the Hindoos to defend their homes and womenfolk even when they outnumber in the proportion of three to one, let alone on equal terms, as has been found to be the case of the Hindoos in Malabar. It is this docility and supineness of the Hindoos that form the element of weakness in the Hindu-Moslem unity.

Bombay and the Congress Committee have begun the work of repair in right earnest and have already carried mundane relief to the sufferers of Malabar, irrespective of their caste or creed. The one particular item of relief that does not appear yet to have attracted the general attention to the extent its merits and urgency demand, is the religious relief to be given to those Hindoos, men, women and children who have been forcibly converted to Mohammedanism by providing for the administration of spiritual consolation to the hearts of so many Hindoos of Malabar that have been lacerated under the humiliation of forcible conversion.

His Holiness the Shankaracharya Dr. Ku thoti, has already given his holy sanction for the taking of these forcibly converted Hindoos back into the Hindu fold and in their respective castes, after certain purificatory ceremonies. It is under the inspiration of His Holiness that we are making this appeal, inviting all and particularly the leading Hindoos of position and influence in their respective Provinces to help in the organisation of this religious and spiritual relief.

It is estimated that the purificatory ceremonies both in the cases of men women and children and the desecrated temples will entail an expenditure of not less than Rs. Fifty thousand. All subscription to be sent to the firm of Sir Kasture and Daga Nagpur, C. P., which will send them printed receipts for amounts received. All correspondence on the subject be addressed to Dr. Moonje Nagpur, C. P.

THE PRINCE'S FAREWELL.

THANKS TO INDIA.

MESSAGE TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, March 18.

The following is the telegram from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to H. E. the Viceroy, dated the 17th March, on the eve of H. R. H.'s departure:—I bid farewell to India to-day with feelings of the deepest regret. I prize the hand of friendship which India has extended to me, and shall ever treasure the memories of my first visit in future years. By God's help I may now hope to view India, her princes and peoples with an understanding eye. My gathered knowledge will I trust, assist me to read her needs aright and will enable me to approach her problems with sympathy and appreciate her difficulties and appraise her achievements. It has been a wonderful experience for me to see the Provinces and States of India, and to watch the machinery of the Government with interest. I have noted signs of expansion and development on every side. It has been a great privilege to thank the princes and peoples of India for their efforts and sacrifices on behalf of the Empire in the Great War and to renew by acquaintance with her gallant fighting forces.

Finally, my warmest thanks are due to Your Excellency, to the officials of your Government and to the princes and peoples of India, by whose cordial assistance I have been helped at every stage of my journey to secure my cherished ambition. I undertook this journey to see and know India and to be known by her. Your Excellency's welcome at the outset and the encouragement which I have constantly received on all hands since landing in India, has given me heart for my task. I have received continuous proofs of devotion to the throne and the person of the King Emperor and on my return to England, it will be my privilege to convey these assurances of loyalty to His Imperial Majesty.

I trust that my sojourn in this country may have helped to add some grains to that great store of mutual trust and regard and of desire to help each other which must ever form the foundation of India's wellbeing. On my part I will only say that if the memories, which I leave behind in India are half as precious as those I take away, I may, indeed, feel that my visit has brought us closer together. That India may progress and prosper is my earnest prayer. I hope it may be my good fortune to see India again in the years to come. Edward VII.

FORCIBLE CONVERSIONS IN MALABAR.

MONEY NEEDED FOR PURIFICATORY CEREMONIES.

The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Dr. N. B. Khare, and Mr. Bhawanji Shankar M.A., LL.M., have issued the following appeal to arrange for the readmission of those Hindoos who have been forcibly converted to Mohammedanism in Malabar.

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Ali Khan**



God has sent down from heaven no
disease but there is a cure for it.
Happy news for the sick suffering from
the diseases of the eye.

By the loss of sight the countenance
becomes ugly and life becomes miserable.
I am well experienced in every sort of
medical work, and the treatment of the
diseases of the eye I have taken up as
a special profession. To cure the
diseases of the eyes, special use is made of

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which have received the commendation
of almost all the European gentry.
Blood pills, Rheumatic headache, SOZAK,
BIRYANI Rheumatism, loss of vitality,
asthma, cough, bronchitis, all kinds
of fevers, loss of manly powers and
other chronic diseases are specially
treated.

Special arrangements for purdah
women. The poor are freely admitted.
Those who are well off are charged
according to their standing.

Visiting hours from 7 A. M. to 12
noon and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. I
have received testimonials from the
Grecian, Italian, French, British and
American Governments besides a
number of certificates from the nobility
of these countries, which may be seen
if desired. Patients can be simply
writing general condition of health,
obtain proper medicine under V. P. P.

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Khan**

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Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Port
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machines. Rice hullers, Shaftings
pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc.

Eruch. D. Engineer & Coy.
364 Two Tanks, Bombay.

RETRENCHMENT.

DISCUSSION ON DEMAND.

PROCEEDING IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 17.

The Legislative Assembly met again
the fourth time to vote on demands for
grants. Without any discussion the House
agreed on the motion of Mr. Rangachari
a reduction by four hundred rupees from
the provision of eight thousand rupees under
the head Police. There was however some
debate under the head Ports and Pilotage
for which twelve lakhs forty-seven thousand
was demanded. Mr. Rangachari moved for
reduction of this sum by one lakh nineteen
thousand fifty rupees the mover and those
who followed him in support of reduction
mainly based their criticism by urging in
diminution of the service and pointing out
certain items which they thought had grown
with the growth of years.

Mr. Subramanyam requested the Govern-
ment to agree to all-round reduction of
least five per cent under all heads and thus
save the time of the Assembly. This
five per cent was not unreasonable because
in some departments they could easily make
greater reduction.

Mr. Innes on behalf of Government ex-
plained the necessity for the grant of the
whole amount. Referring to the demand
for Indianisation he reminded the members
of the acceptance of that principle and
pointed out that as sea-training took a long
time to acquire it was not possible to carry
out the principle referred to in a moment.
Sometimes must necessarily elapse before
capable and qualified Indians could be
given service in this branch. In conclusion
the Commerce Member maintained that no
extravagance could be shown in this Bud-
get.

The motion for reduction was pressed to
division and carried by thirty-six to thirty
four votes. All other motions for reduction
under this act were then withdrawn and the
reduced demand was sanctioned.

SURVEY DEMAND.

The next demand was for a grant of
little above 27 lakhs for the Survey of India
Dr. Nandlal moved the five per cent reduc-
tion of the Democratic Party. He said, the
department ought not to be of the nature
the recurring charges.

Mr. Hullah, Agriculture Secretary agreed
that the department could in years to come
be considerably reduced but its present
strength was necessary in order to finish
work as soon as possible. The motion for
reduction of Rs. 1,84,700 was put to vote
and carried despite Government opposition.
Mr. Shahani next moved a five per cent
cut under Meteorology. The motion for
reduction was withdrawn and demand
of Rs. 5,33,000 granted without reduction.
The next four demands under Geological
Botanical and Zoological surveys and Arch-
aeology were granted without discussion. The
demand for Rs. 98 thousand under Mines
was subjected to a little criticism. Mr.
Rangachari moved five per cent cut as
protest against the neglect by Government
of this nation building department. After
a century's existence of this department
they found that still lads of this country
were given no opportunity for learning even
a. b. c. of the names. Mr. Innes said,
the purpose of Mr. Rangachari could be
served by nominal reduction. He hoped that
as a result of economies effected by the
House, the Finance Member would be able
to give him enough money for starting
school of mines. He warned that the pro-
posal of Mr. Rangachari if carried would
embarrass the mines department in the dis-
charge of its essential duties. The motion
when put to vote resulted in a tie the
voting being 44 for and 44 against. The
President casted his vote with the opposi-
tion and declared the motion lost. The
demand under Mines also demands under
other scientific department and education
were granted without any cut. At this
stage Assembly adjourned for lunch.

When the Assembly resumed sitting after
lunch several motions for reduction were
withdrawn, but a short discussion ensued on
the demand for 7,73,000, under the head
of Agriculture.

Mr. Subramanyam on behalf of Mr.
Rangachari of the Democratic Party
moved for reduction of this amount by
fifty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty
rupees, because there were several unneces-
sary items which could be easily dispensed
with.

Mr. Lindsay at this stage enquired of the
Finance Member as to what would be the
immediate effect of the general five per cent
reduction aimed at by the Democratic Par-
ty.

Sir Malcolm Hailey explained that the
reduction would be both on the votable and
the non-votable expenditure. As regards
officers on votable salaries he pointed out
that some of them were now on a deputation
from the provinces to the Central Govern-
ment and their services would be dis-
pensable with and they would simply return
to their old places under local Government.
In this way there would be some saving,
but where the officers were not on votable
salaries and belonged to Central Govern-
ment Departments such as Customs and In-
come-tax or the like, it was not a course pos-
sible under the existing conditions to reduce
these posts, save with the sanction of the
Secretary of State. This matter would
surely be referred to the Secretary of
State and in case an officer was dismissed he
had got to be given an adequate compensa-
tion. Non-recurring expenditure like travel-
ling correspondence would also be cut down
as also temporary establishments as far as
possible.

Mr. Rangachari emphasised that this coun-
try would not grudge paying reasonable com-
pensation to those superannuated who had
now work in this country. Indians were
not savages and they honoured their con-
tracts much more than any other nation in

the world. The 5 per cent reduction he
maintained would do a lot of good to this
country.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma observed that with
regard to agriculture there were ample
grounds for not enforcing the general prin-
ciple of 5 per cent for which the non-official
House seemed to be acting. The motion for
reduction was pressed to division but lost by
46 to 44. The total demand under agricul-
ture was then granted.

The Government demanded Rs. 12,59,000
under the head 'Miscellaneous' and Mr.
Rangachari moved for reduction by Rs.
6,280 of provision of Rs. 36,200 put down for
one Chief Controller of Stores. Mr. Ran-
gachari's view was that the salary was on a
scale suited to a European and not an
Indian. He did not know why an Indian
had not been appointed for this post.

Mr. Rhodes, on behalf of commercial com-
munity of Bengal, complained that as this
huge Stores Department was only dealing
with very big firms, there was not much
chance for importers to stock articles in
India.

Mr. Spence of Bombay, associated himself
with the observations of Mr. Rhodes.

The Hon. Mr. Innes said that by creating
this Stores Department in order to make
certain purchases Government of India
were only anticipating the recommendations
of the Geddes Committee. The present in-
cumbent was one who had organising ability,
administrative ability and experience in
making purchases and his appointment was
only for two years. After further discus-
sion, the motion for reduction was eventual-
ly withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. Joshi, the Govern-
ment accepted a reduction of the whole de-
mand by Rs. 3,83,500. The reduced amount
was then sanctioned.

CURRENCY EXPENDITURE.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey then moved for
reduction of Rs. 1,40,000 from Rs. 30,36,000
put down for expenditure on currency. He
saw his grievance was against the policy
and not against the work of the depart-
ment which was no doubt creditable.

Sir Malcolm Hailey asked the House not
to cut the expenditure of a department
where clerks were paid less than the Secre-
tariat establishments of local governments.

Mr. Rangachari pressed the amendment,
which was carried by 43 to 29 votes. Mr.
Rangachari's motion for reduction of the
demand for Mint by Rs. 1,05,400 was, how-
ever, rejected by 35 to 31 votes after Sir
Malcolm Hailey had pointed out that the
great demand for currency notes in ex-
change of silver in India, showed that people
had great confidence in what was called the
most inappreciable and extravagant govern-
ment.

THE EXCHANGE DEMAND.

A lively debate then ensued on Mr.
Mukherjee's motion to reduce the demand
under Exchange by 5 crores. He wanted to
know how much of the sum demanded was
on account of loss in Exchange in respect
of Home charges, more especially on the
military side.

Dr. Gour said the whole of the Military
Budget had been camouflaged. Some
amount had gone to the aviation, some
telegraphy, some to exchange and some more
to strategic railway, so much so that the
accurate figure, he was told, was between 69
and 80 crores.

Sir Malcolm Hailey made a vigorous reply
on behalf of Government. He pointed out
that they were simply following the old
practice under which Exchange loss was
shown under one head. There was no
camouflage in it. As regards the charge
that Government were hiding some military
expenses under the head wireless telegraphy
and strategic railways, Sir Malcolm explain-
ed that both these particular branches did
bring in profits and no loss. He challenged
any member to show that there was any
camouflaging. The military expenditure had
swollen by the loss in Exchange on account
of Home charges, but the attitude of Gov-
ernment in regard to their accounts was
one of preparedness and frankness. (Ap-
plause).

Mr. Rangachari assured that there was
no intention on the non-official side to make
any suggestion that the Finance Member
was guilty of camouflaging, but there were
certain items which they thought should
rightly be debited to military expenditure.
Mr. Mukherjee then withdrew his motion
and the total demand was granted.

CIVIL WORKS.

Demand of Rs. 1,60,10,000 was then asked
for under Civil Works. Several members,
particularly Mr. Rangachari took strong
objection to many costly proposals for new
works, which they argued ought to have
been postponed till a financially easier time.
Mr. Sarma explained that the Finance
Member had already mercilessly slaughtered
the various important and essential propo-
sals of the Public Works Department.

While the discussion was proceeding, Mr.
Gour moved that due to lateness of the
hour, it being 8 in the evening, the House
should adjourn. The motion was put and
agreed and the House adjourned till to-
morrow, which is the last and fifth day al-
located by the Governor-General for voting on
Demands. The total reductions made by the
Assembly during these four days voting
amounted to about sixty and a half lakhs,
to-day's retrenchment amounting to about nine
and a half lakhs.

Out of 63 demands, only 36 have so far
been discussed. The remaining 27 are to be
discussed to-morrow.

LAST DAY FOR VOTING DEMANDS

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDING

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 18.

When the Legislative Assembly met again
at 11 o'clock this morning, the Members
fully realised that to-day being the fifth
and the last day allotted for voting on
demands for grants, they had to hurry up
their work in order to finish by 5 p.m. even-
ing, the remaining thirty-four demands. If
by that time they do not get through the
whole business, then closure might be ap-
plied for by Government, and unless the

President allows a grace time by extending
to-day's sitting till later in the evening,
or unless the Governor-General allows an
additional day, the discussion on the unfin-
ished grants would be blocked, and the un-
disposed heads would be taken as granted. The
discussion in the Lobby indicated that to-
day the storm of protests would range
round the grant for the N. W. Frontier Pro-
vince and that administration of that Pro-
vince would be severely criticised and pos-
sibly, the demand thereunder reduced.

Soon after question time, the President
communicated to the House the reply of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to their
farewell message.

The message reads thus:—"I am deeply
touched by the message from the Legislative
Assembly contained in your telegram, dated
16th March. It has cheered and heartened
me in my sad task of taking leave to-day.
May God prosper the work of the Assembly
for the welfare of India." (Sd.) Edward P."

The message was greeted by the House
with loud applause. Discussion was then
continued under demand No. 40 for Rs.
1,60,10,000 for Civil works including expendi-
ture in England.

Sir Sydney Crookshank opposed the re-
ductions and justified every item of expendi-
ture under this head.

Mr. Samarth, Chief Whip of the National
Party strongly supported the motion for
reduction. In his opinion there was more
room for reduction than Mr. Rangachari
had urged.

REDUCTION MOTION CARRIED.

The motion for reduction was pressed to
a division, and carried by fifty-six votes
to thirty-eight, most of the members of
the National Party voting with the Demo-
cratic Party. The reduced demand was
then sanctioned by the House. The As-
sembly, without any discussion carried a
reduction of Rs. 22,000 from the amount
of forty-four thousand rupees demanded
for the Civil Works. The next item of
Rs. 2,073,000 put down for superannuation
allowances and pensions was carried.

"DIST ADMINISTRATION."

Rai Bahadur G. C. Nag of Assam moved
that the provision of Rs. 1,450,000, under
the sub-head "District Administration," be
reduced by Rs. 36,000 provided for the
creation of five permanent and five tem-
porary extra Assistant Commissioners. He
complained of the want of sound education
and real judicial training of those who
were administering justice in the Frontier
Province.

Mr. Iwar Saran pointedly asked what
action had been taken by the Government
on the resolution of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer
passed in the Simla session.

Mr. Bray announced that a Committee,
including non-official members of the Legis-
lature, would shortly be appointed and its
terms of reference announced.

Mr. Iwar Saran said "It was extremely
deplorable that Government had taken
more than six months to decide to ap-
point a committee in a matter which was
urgent. In view of the facts brought
to light by Dr. Gour, if Government wanted
to give security to people in the Frontier
then they should lose no time in appoint-
ing the committee.

Dr. Sarbadhikari voiced the feelings of
extreme dissatisfaction felt by the Indians
at the way in which justice was adminis-
tered in the Frontier Province.

The motion for reduction was eventually
withdrawn.

Some more motions on the agenda paper
were also withdrawn by members of the
Democratic Party in order to reach the
same party by which the question of
general administration might be raised.

The next demand was under stationary
and printing.

Mr. Shahani moved the democratic cut
by Rs. 33,730. The motion for reduction
was after some discussion, carried without
division.

Mr. Joshi's proposal for the omission of
the whole provision of Rs. 41,740 for the
Foreign Department press was also carried
by 57 against 34. Mr. Joshi declaring that
the item of expenditure was an instance of
extravagance. The Foreign Department
was getting printed even those items which
could very well be typed.

The total reduction under stationary and
printing thus amounts to Rs. 379,040.
MR. SASTRI'S TOUR TO DOMINIONS.
A demand for Rs. 1,356,000 under "mis-
cellaneous items" grouped together was
then asked for. This item includes
rupees sixty thousand to cover the expenses
connected with the proposed deputation
of Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to the
Dominions of Canada, Australia and New
Zealand.

Mr. Hullah said the object of Govern-
ment in sending Mr. Sastri to these domi-
nions as envoy—if he could use that ex-
pression—was to remove any misrepresen-
tations about India and to try to obtain
for Indians the franchise which they do
not at present possess. They could not
have chosen a better envoy—(hear, hear)—
because Mr. Sastri had made very favour-
able impressions by his personal qualities.
Moreover, Mr. Sastri was going as the
result of invitations which the speaker
considered as the most graceful and courte-
ous action of the Dominions. He thought
it would be ungracious on their part to
refuse invitations which were not merely
a compliment to Mr. Sastri but were an
expression of goodwill towards the people
of India as a whole. (Hear, hear). He
appealed to the House that the hand of
friendship extended to India be grasped in
the spirit in which it had been offered.
The House granted this sum of rupees
sixty thousand for Mr. Sastri's tour un-
animously and without discussion.

The total demand under "Miscellaneous"
was however cut down by two lakhs.
At quarter past one the House rose for
lunch for half an hour.

N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

When the Assembly resumed sitting
after lunch the discussion mainly centred
round the head "North-West Frontier
Province," for the administration of
which a sum of Rs. 11,642,000 was de-
manded.

The demands of Rs. 1,40,000 under
the "Industries" was reduced by Rs. 60,100

with the concurrence of the Government on
account of the proposed sale to the Indi-
an Government of the Acetone Factory at
Nasik.

Mr. Innes pointed out that the factory
which had proved very useful during the
war, was now a losing concern.

The next demand for Rs. 37,000 under
the head aviation was reduced by Rs.
2,250 on the motion of Mr. Rangachari
on the ground that Indians were not being
trained in aviation.

Three demands for the Commercial In-
telligence, the Census and Joint Stock
Companies, were passed without reduction.
The demand under Emigration (internal)
was subjected to a lengthy discussion on
the motion of Mr. Neogy for a reduction of
the demand by five per cent.

Mr. Neogy drew attention to the pay of
the Chairman of Assam Labour Board and
took the opportunity for passing strong
remarks of criticism against the treatment
of labour in Assam. He informed the
House that the Assam Tea Association had
drawn, rules which prohibited one employee
going from one garden to another. The
Assam Labour Board was evidently exist-
ing in the interest of labour, but curiously
enough there was no representative of the
labourers on it.

Mr. Joshi, the Labour Representative,
endorsed the remarks of Mr. Neogy and
asked the Government to show, by their
action in future, that they were doing their
duty towards the labourers in Assam. His
opinion was that the last labour troubles
in Assam were due to economic causes of
which the political agitators had taken an
advantage.

Mr. D. C. Barua, a Tea Gardener of
Assam, gave account of all that they were
doing for the coolies and declared that
complaints about ill-treatment were abso-
lutely unjustifiable. He emphatically
pointed out that unscrupulous agitators
alone were responsible for the Chandpur
coolie troubles.

Mr. C. W. Odes, Representative of the
Agricultural Chamber of Commerce, felt that
Mr. Neogy had used strong words for a weak
case.

Mr. Barodawalla also raised his voice of
protest against the extravagant demands
for labour.

Mr. G. C. Nag (Assam) speaking with
personal knowledge said that Chandpur
coolie trouble was due mainly to economic
causes.

Mr. Anyad Ali remarked that coolies had
heard and misled by the propaganda about
superhuman powers of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Innes, replying on behalf of Govern-
ment, said the constitution of the Assam
Labour Board was in accordance with the
provisions of the Assam Labour Act. This
Board was formed merely for supervising
the actual method of recruitment, and
there could be no doubt that the Board had
done beneficial work. The Chairman was
paid by Government in order to see that the
functions of the Board were properly dis-
charged. While he admitted the condition
of labour in Assam was not ideal, he en-
dorsed Mr. Rhodes' observation that labour-
ers there were well off. At any rate, this
question was under investigation by a Com-
mittee, and they should not pass opinion
before the report of that Committee was
published.

Mr. Neogy's motion for reduction was
put and lost.

The demand for Emigration (external)
was also granted without reduction, Mr.
Sarma pointing out that they needed more
for carrying out their external emigration
programme.

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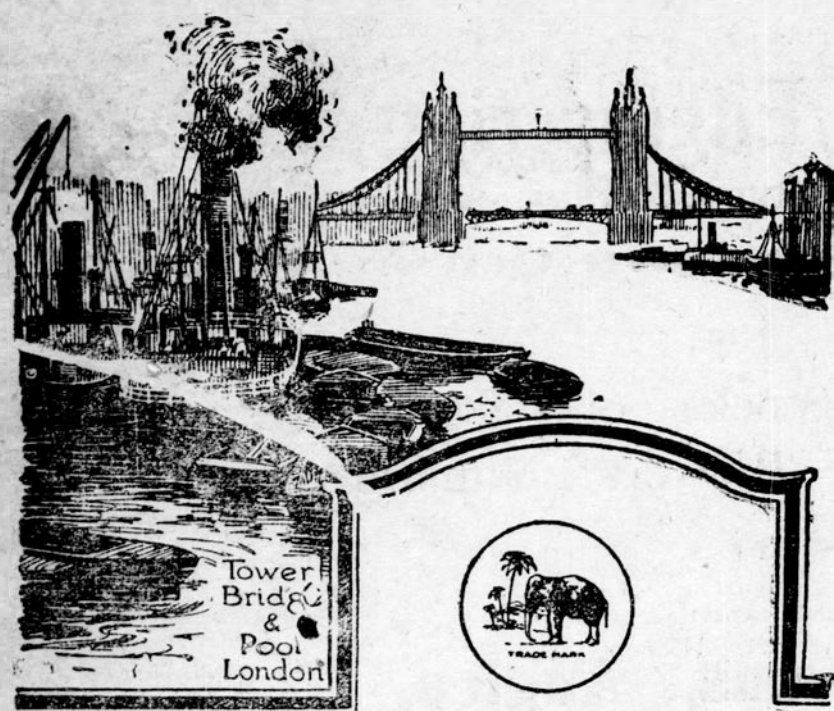
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Literature and Art.

TAGORE'S LETTERS

Glimpses of Bengal—selected from the letters of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, 1885 to 1895 (Macmillan and Co., 1921).
Undoubtedly we live in the height of the Tagore vogue. Ever since the Macmillan Company introduced Rabindranath Tagore to a numerous and now ever widening circle of readers in England and America, the Tagore vogue came into being and made itself felt. Now the French vogue are being acquainted with the adventuresome psychology of Nikhil, and the German students are in the raptures over Gitanjali and Sachana. It is no wonder then that the epistolary efforts of the philosopher poet of Shantiniketan should be welcomed with tumultuous praise by his Western readers when his publishers bring them to light as soon as the poet has rummaged into his old correspondence. The "Glimpses of Bengal" given in these letters would, we imagine, be of far greater interest to English and American readers than to us in India. But even in this country they have a particular value as these writings "synchronise with a considerable part of the poet's published writings" and he himself thinks that "their parallel course would broaden my readers' understanding of my poems as a track is widened by retreading the same ground."

So we have glimpses not only of Bengal but of the developing mentality of the philosopher from his twenty-seventh year. "To reach twenty-seventh is that a trifling thing? To pass a meridian of the twenties on one's progress towards thirty—thirty—that is to say maturity—the age at which the people expect fruit rather than fresh foliage." This is how Rabindranath Tagore looked at twenty-seven in July, 1887. And he asks; But what am I to do? Worse of wisdom will not come; I am utterly incompetent to provide things that may profit the multitude. Beyond a snatch of song, some tittle-tattle, a little merry fooling I have been unable to advance." This was written at "Bandora by the sea" and since then the whole civilised world has advanced at the enormous strides of their advance. The scene of the letters shifts from 1888 to 1895, from Shantiniketan to Shantiniketan, from Patidar to Bolpur. But the majority of letters are written from Shantiniketan. "Where the house boat is moored to a sand bank on the farther side of the river. A vast expanse of sand stretches away out of sight on every side, with here and there a streak, as a water running across, though sometimes what gleams like water is only sand. This is one of them many beautiful descriptions of the natural scenery in his book, but the letters abound in most interesting comments upon men and manners. Here is a magistrate dispensing justice at Shahazpur in 1890. "They set my palanquin down right under his nose, and the young Englishman received me courteously. He had very light hair, with darker patches here and there, and a moustache just beginning to show. One might have taken him for a white-haired old man but for his extremely youthful face. I asked him over to dinner, but he said he was due elsewhere to arrange for a pig-sticking party."

We come across another interesting Englishman in these pages. The poet met him at Cuttack and writing in February, 1893 he introduces him thus:—"He was a fully developed John Bull of the outrageous type with a huge beak of nose, cunning eyes, and a yard-long chin. The curtailment of our right to be tried by jury is now under consideration by the Government. The fellow dragged in the subject by the ears and insisted on arguing it out with our host, poor B-Babu. He said the moral standard of the people of this country was low; that they had no belief in the sacredness of life; so that they were unfit to serve on juries." The middle-aged Rabindranath was disgusted at this. One rather suspects that incidents of this type made him a Nationalist very early. He talks of the utter contempt with which we are regarded by these people and the observation escapes him "how richly true for us is our India of the ages, how cheap and false the hollow courtesies of an English dinner party." One hopes the West will benefit by the perusal of these letters.

VIDYASAGAR

Vidyasagar—A sketch of the Life of the Great Indian Educationist and Philanthropist by Ananta Kumar Roy. Printed at the Beni Press, Calcutta. Price, Rs. 1-3.
This is a devoted tribute to the memory of one of India's noble sons who, in the words of the author, was a great social reformer of the last century "whose only worship was silent work." "Earnestness," says the preface, "was the keynote of this noble man's efforts, who was no respecter of sham, whom difficulties only steeled for further effort and who met bigotry by Rishi-like catholicity." How we miss such high-souled men as he in these days of petty calculation and unprincipled expediency! How the unstinted charity, the ungrudging sympathy and the ever ready help he used to give to his fellow beings stand out in bold contrast with the modern standard of philanthropy when charity is being doled out in proportion to the ribbons and medals! We heartily endorse the wish so well expressed by the author that his (Vidyasagar's) personality as faithfully depicted in the book under review might inspire others to do likewise. Vidyasagar's greatest claim to grateful remembrance by his countrymen lay in the efforts he made in alleviating the sorrows of widowhood in India. It was the touch of divine nature in him that led him to strive for a sympathetic recognition of the widow's rights to re-marry. That he met

with opposition of the severest type, that the titled gentry of the time on whom he relied for social recognition and support in the matters of those reforms which he advocated proved but broken reeds, need not be wondered at. That his perseverance and unabated zeal for the great cause he espoused were his only weapons and allies speaks volumes for the indomitable courage as well as the greatness of his soul. In habits and dress Vidyasagar was simple and unassuming and in learning he was all that his name (ocean of knowledge) implied. His achievements, social and literary, have only to be enumerated in order to be extolled. The author deserves the thanks of the reading public for giving them an opportunity of knowing something of the beautiful life lived by this great Indian a life, the contemplation of the reader of which is sure to ennoble and uplift.

HINDU IDEALS.

The Principles of Hindu Ethics by M. A. Buch Printed at the "Arya Sadhaka" Press, Baroda and published by the Author Price, Rs. 6-4.
This is an excellent compendium of the prevailing Hindu ideals on morality and the general view of life. The author has taken great pains to collate all the authorities available in ancient Indian books and there is no sentence or pronouncement in the book but has some weighty authority of an ancient rishi or sage behind it. A glance at the contents shows the successful way in which the intricate subjects have been classified. "Mr. Buch is a well read Sanskrit Scholar His English rendering of the original Sanskrit ideas of the sacred books is faultless. It is true the book as printed is not free from the attentions of the printer's devil but the author need not be blamed for it. The chief merit of the book lies in the fact that though written in logical sequence and in some places appearing to be argumentative, no portion of the book is flagging in interest or unsupported by authority. The book is a praiseworthy attempt to present to the world in a handy volume the ancient ideals of the Hindus which have been for ages past the guiding influences of Hindu National life and are equally powerful as guiding principles even at the present day."

TO STUDENTS.

The Temple of Freedom. By Mrs. Naidu (Published by Ganesh and Co. Madras.)
The pamphlet under review is the address delivered by Mrs. Naidu at the All-India Student Conference which at Ahmedabad last year. "One year ago, Mrs. Naidu says, 'I did not believe in the wisdom of young men turning their backs upon colleges, shutting the pages of their text-books, denying to themselves the inviolable right and privilege of knowledge and culture.' But after the agony of nearly one year's experience and the consciousness of the bitter peril of India, Mrs. Naidu, whose affection for the student world none can doubt, advised her audience at Ahmedabad to prefer service to the country to their 'right to learn.'"

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Wanted A National Government. By S. H. Jhabwala.
"Political pamphleteering has got a value of its own." With this observation of the author one may readily agree though it has to be remembered that due largely to the growth of the Press its value has much depreciated.

The author is on sure ground when he makes a case for Swarajya for the simple reason that the bureaucratic regime has failed miserably to give to the masses of India the bare necessities of life—food, clothing and education. The basis of state, Mr. Montagu says, is force. He is wrong and the author is right in putting it down as content or the will of the people. Attempts to ignore a nation's will led to the American War of Independence and the French Revolution. The author advocates non-co-operation as the sovereign remedy for the many ills from which India suffers. To be successful it has to be non-violent and it presupposes real unity between the various races and religions inhabiting this wonderful land of ours. To the patriotic Indian, unless he is gifted with a double dose of credulity, the bureaucracy is past praying for. Let the leaders of the country, the author says, unite to carry out the purpose of the State. "Let each tiller of the soil live on it, till the ground and not barter its produce. . . . Let each woman spin the 'charka' and aid in the man's effort to sustain himself and the dependents." In other words let the leaders carry out the nation building programme on which Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar led so much emphasis in his address as president of the Nagpur Congress.

CALCUTTA.

ROUND ABOUT CALCUTTA.—By R. J. Minney. (Published by Oxford University Press.)

"This is not a guide book. It contains impressions and a little history, and gives glimpses of various phases of life in Calcutta." So says the preface. The author has produced besides this book a novel, three descriptive works, presumably similar to the one under review and a book styled in "Excursion in Ink." He has a facile pen. The little history story



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schoolboy knows nor will the author's 'Glimpses' be of any assistance to the reader. Here is one glimpse of a street in Calcutta.

"A bullock cart wobbles by noisily. The Carter is asleep and the bullocks are joggling leisurely onward. This, one reflects, is the real India. Why did the West ever try to arouse it into a speedier civilization?"

The Fates echo, "Why?"
The chapter on Victoria Museum is a little interesting. Altogether, the book is good enough to beguile a weary hour.

A NEW MAGAZINE.

The "Young Builder," a Karachi quarterly, has been revived, so an editorial note tells us, not because the promoters had any new message, for the proclamation of which they needed an organ, but for "providing the young with a medium for an expression of their thoughts." Quite a laudable object in itself, if it does not lead to a morbid craving on the part of the young to rush into print. The first number contains, besides Mr. Arundale's message, two interesting articles on education and a description of Kashmir. The magazine also contains a Sindhi section.

MARATHI POETRY.

KAVAN GUCCHA.—(Published by B. R. Kadrekar, Secretary, Govindagar Mandal, Dadar, Bombay. Price Rs. 1-8 as.)

The Society founded in memory of the distinguished Marathi poet, the late Mr. Gulkari, has brought forth this anthology of modern Marathi verse. We are kept in the dark as to the principle of selection. We are told that the poets who are not represented in the book under review will find a place in subsequent publications of the Society. This is poor solace when one finds that the poems in the first book of the series are by no means the best work of their authors. Mr. Gulkari, in particular has written many better lyrics than those included in the book which ought to have found a place in the first production of a Society which bears his honoured name. The enterprise the Society has undertaken is highly commendable and we hope its future production will be superior to its maiden attempt.

Messrs. Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W. C. 2., have issued a second edition of "The Popular Chemical Dictionary" by C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S. The price of the book is 2s. net, including postage 22s.

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No. 21 of the Bulletins of Indian Industry and Labour gives a list, in alphabetical order, of chemicals manufactured in this country and the names of manufacturing firms. The list does not include drugs used solely for medical purposes. The Oxford University Press, which recently published "The Legacy of Greece," proposes to issue a companion volume on Rome. The same press has nearly ready a work entitled "Greeks and Romans in South Russia," by M. Rostovtzeff, whose aim has been to describe and arrange in historical order the wealth of Greek, Scythian, and Sarmatian finds in that part of the world.

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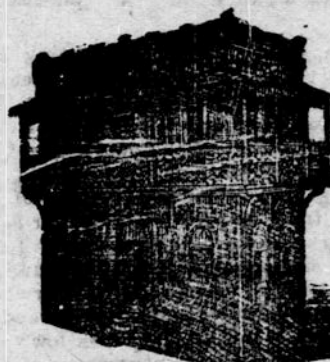
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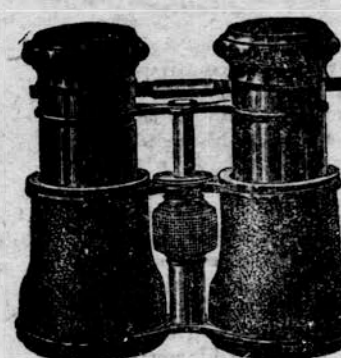
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